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A NOTED WOMAN.

WHOSE LIFE READS LIKE ROMANCE.

The Death of the Countess De Montijo, the Mother of the Ex-Empress Eugenie of France—Her Beauty and Her Youthful Triumphs—Fortune of Her Daughters.

MADRID, November 26.—The Empress Eugenie, in spite of her rapid journey through France, did not reach Madrid in time to take leave of her dying mother, who expired Sunday morning. Dona Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick, Countess-Dowager de Montijo, had led an eventful life full of romantic incidents. She was the daughter of a British consul at Malaga, named Kirkpatrick, her father having been the son of a small Scotch laird of Dumfresshire. This Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Malaga merchant and consul, married a Spanish girl, by whom he had three daughters, the eldest of them, Dona Maria, being remarkable for her beauty. This caused a cadet of the family of Montijo, grandees of the first rank in Spain, to fall in love with her, and, when the match was objected to because of the lady's inferior birth, Walter Scott's friend, Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, of Edinburgh, drew up a pedigree for Miss Kirkpatrick which harked all the way back to the "red Comyn," and to Fingal and Ossian. This pacified the blue blood of Spain, the marriage took place, the young count eventually succeeded to all the estates and titles of his father, and the countess was the mother of two daughters, one of whom became empress of the French, and the other married the duke of Berwick and Alba, descendant of the natural son of James II of England. The count and countess of Montijo ceased to live together three years after the marriage, and the countess became a great traveler, living first in one capital and then in another. At one time she lived in retirement in London, at others in Seville. In 1845 she and her daughters occupied shabby apartments on a third floor in Paris, and were suspected of keeping a sort of private gambling house, the countess having a supposed jointure of only 10,000 francs. It was in 1850 that the elder daughter married the duke of Alba, and the countess and her other daughter went with him back to Madrid, but next year being promised by the duke an income of 100,000 francs if she would leave Madrid, the countess returned to Paris with Eugenie took apartments in the Champs Elysees, and went much into society, particularly attending the balls of the prince president at the palace of the Elysee. Eugenie received many offers of marriage from Englishmen, Americans and Spaniards, but refused them all, until the emperor himself offered her his hand, which she accepted and became empress of the French. The late Countess de Montijo was a woman of great beauty. In 1864, when she was well along in the sixties, she was still thought by many observers to be as handsome, if not handsomer than her daughters. She was tall, erect, dignified, of graceful manners and shrewd wit. A born diplomatist, it is not at all unlikely that she did much not only to engineer her own marriage with the count of Montijo, but the exalted matches also which her two daughters made. It is certain that one of her interviews at Saint Cloud with the enamored Napoleon forced him to a declaration, and gave him courage to resist all the remonstrances and entreaties of Morny and Persigney, warning him against the fatal error of a mesalliance. As it turned out, however, the match with Eugenie, instead of being unfortunate, became one of the props to the imperial throne.

FRANCE.

LONDON, November 27.—The Times' Paris correspondent reports that at the caucus of deputies belonging to the left, great complaint was made of the maintainance in public offices of anti-republicans. The caucus directed its bureau to wait upon the cabinet and insist upon changes on the staffs of various departments.

Paul de Cassagnac denies in Le Pays that he has rallied to the support of Prince Jerome Napoleon. He says he will not do so until Jerome's religious principles leave nothing to dread from a third empire.

The death of Gabriel Ranvier, the communist who superintended the destruction of the Vendome column, is announced.

Figaro asserts that Prince Jerome Napoleon, during his recent visit to Cardinal Bonnechaz, declared that he intended to publish a letter against article seven of the educational bill.

There was much speculation in the lobbies of the Palais Bourbon last evening with regard to the future of the present ministry, whose prestige is thought to be seriously shaken. Some influential members of the left regard a new cabinet with M Gambetta at its head as inevitable. The weight of opinion, however, seems to incline to the belief that the present ministry will remain until the middle of February. It will be modified perhaps by the substitution of M. DeFreycinet as premier, and M. Waddington remaining as minister of foreign affairs.

In opening the session of the chamber of deputies to-day M. Gambetta congratulated the house on the restoration to Paris of the legal title of "capital of France." This restoration, he said, would render closer the bonds of national unity and the attested confidence placed in the good sense and patriotism of the people of Paris. M. Gambetta besought the chamber to forego all useless passionate scenes and devote itself to the securing of the grandeur of the country and the increased strength of the republic.

Deputy Hoentjen questioned the government relative to measures for the relief of the sufferers from the commercial crisis. He moved that public works be pushed and the import duty on grain abolished. M. Tirard, minister of commerce, replied that the government would promptly consider all proposals to ameliorate the condition of the population of the republic. The order of the day was then voted.

PARIS, November 27.—M. deLesseps will start for Panama early in December. A brigade of pioneers and surveyors have already left to prepare for cutting the canal.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, November 27.—The Manchester Guardian's trade report says: "The market for fabrics continues very firm. Producers have mostly advanced quotations sufficiently to cover the rise in cotton. Buyers are not doing much, although there were exceptional sales on Wednesday, of fair qualities, at full rates. The most discouraging feature is the continued inactivity of India and China merchants, who steadily decline to follow the upward movement."

DALKEITH, SCOTLAND, November 27.—Mr. Gladstone, in a speech to the electors here, expressed himself in favor of giving home rule to Ireland, but in local matters only.

The Daily News' dispatch from Cabul says that General Baker's cavalry came into a conflict with a force of natives near Maidan, during which several of the natives were killed. General Baker was to attack the natives in force on the 27th inst.

IRELAND.

LONDON, November 27.—John Rea, of the counsel for Killen, was constantly interrupted during his cross-examination of the witnesses yesterday, by the magistrates, who pointed out that his remarks were totally irrelevant. The examination lasted more than four hours and involved all sorts of topics, including politics, polemics and adventures, in all of which Rea himself was the hero.

The Manchester Guardian's London correspondent says that it is generally believed that if the release of the Irish prisoners on bail is not followed by an exhibition of anything like an intolerable defiance the trials will not be pressed forward at present. It is thought that the exhibition of the authority of law has already done good which might be lost if the government pressed the trials and failed to obtain conviction.

DUBLIN, November 27.—Daly's return to Castlebar will be celebrated by bonfires and other demonstrations throughout the county of Mayo. Mr. Parnell left Sligo to-day, but Messrs. Davitt and Daly will remain until Killen is released. Mr. Parnell has received invitations from all parts of the country to address meetings. His propaganda has been actively carried on in Sligo during the trials. Speeches and other incidents cause increasing excitement in town. Last night a mob of three thousand persons paraded the streets followed by twenty armed constables to prevent stone-throwing and violence which occurred on the previous night.

SLIGO, November 27.—Mr. Davitt is confident of acquittal if tried at the coming assizes here, but declares if his trial be removed to the court of the queen's bench in Dublin, by Certiorari, he will not expend a farthing in engaging counsel, securing witnesses, etc., as he will be convinced the crown is determined to inflict another year's imprisonment on him. In the trial of Killen to-day, Mr. Rea, his counsel, in the cross-examination of the police witnesses asked absurd and irrelavent questions provoking frequent altercations with the magistrates, who pointed out that he was keeping his client in durance while he amused the audience. The only fact at all material to the issue which he elicited was that the notes of the short-hand writers while agreeing upon the main points differed somewhat as to details. Mr. Rea, during the temporary absence of the magistrate, harangued the audience, telling them that he had been threatened with imprisonment for contempt, and he had received a letter threatening him with assassination.

TURKEY.

LONDON, November 27.—Several special correspondents of London papers call attention to the serious financial distress at Constantinople. The Telegraph's Vienna correspondent says that the purveyors for the sultan's palace have suspended their daily supplies, owing to the non-payment of long standing bills, but that Osman Pasha is still able to draw his enormous salary.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 27.—The Telegraph's Vienna dispatch reports that General Ignatieff, who returned to St. Petersburg when the retirement of Prince Gortschakoff was mooted, has also become a candidate for the chancellorship of Russia.

ITALY.

ROME, November 27.—Signor Cairoli, in the chamber to-day, stated the programme of the ministry. It embraces the solution of the grist tax question and the electoral reform. The chamber of deputies received the new ministry very coldly.

SCHURZ'S REPORT.

In Which He Congratulates Himself Upon Many Things.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—The secretary of the interior has made his annual report to the president of the operations of the interior department during the past year. Its document is of great length, covering 65 printed octavo pages, of which 22 are taken up with a fresh and spirited discussion of Indian affairs, including the Ute outbreak, the treatment of the Poncas and the recent attempted invasion of the Indian territory by unauthorized settlers. The general conclusion of the secretary in view of the facts cited, is that notwithstanding a few isolated outbreaks the general temper and disposition of the Indians has greatly changed for the better, and that if the present policy of the government be carried out with wisdom and firmness, the Indians will soon cease to be a disturbing element in American society.

The remainder of the report is taken up with a review of the business of the general land office and bureau of railroad accounts, together with briefer references to geological surveys, pensions, patents, the census and public institutions belonging to the United States. The secretary repeats his recommendation that further laws be enacted to arrest the indiscriminate destruction of our forests, especially in the mountainous regions of the country, and says it was predicted by many opponents of the policy pursued by the department that the cost of the investigations and prosecutions would not be covered by the proceeds, and that therefore the money appropriated and spent for this purpose would, in a great part, be money thrown away. This prediction has not been justified by the results. The sum received into the treasury during the last fiscal year on account of the timber depredations, was largely in excess of the sum appropriated and a considerable number of cases is still pending in the courts awaiting trial, which will, when judgment is obtained, very much increase the amount already recovered. The prosecution of the depredators on the public timber lands has therefore been a well paying business to the government, but he says of far greater consequence is the fact that these have created a wholesome respect for the law and strengthened the desire of the good citizens who have the interests of the country at heart to see the unlawful destruction of the public timber cease.

With regard to the Hot Springs of Arkansas, the secretary says he considers it very desirable that the forests around the springs be preserved from destruction by reservation, and recommends that authority be given for the withdrawal from sale of these wooded tracts. He also recommends appropriations by congress for improvements in and about the springs.

Report of Secretary Thompson.

WASHINGTON, November 27.—Secretary Thompson, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1879, says the condition of the navy has greatly improved. There are now in commission 45 vessels, consisting of cruisers, monitors and torpedo boats of the different classes; 16 can be put in condition for sea service in a few months, and 20 could be made ready in an emergency. With this done, the fighting force of the navy, of which might be made available in a very short time, would consist of 81 vessels of all classes. If to this number be added the 4 monitors, Puritan, Terror, Amphitrite and Monadnock and eight powerful tugs which can be fitted for either crusiers or torpedo boats, our whole effective fighting force would consist of 93 vessels. The secretary's estimate of expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, is $14,864,000.

A NEW ASSOCIATION

That Starts Under the Best of Auspices.

The new building and loan association, Mr. J. C. Kirkpatrick, president, and Mr. Joel Hurt, secretary, has fairly started on its career of usefulness. At its first loan meeting last week it sold $2,150. This money was sold to three bidders and brought 50, 55 and 59 per cent. The last bid was for a small amount and was a fancy bid. The association has a good class of prospective borrowers however, and the rate of money will probably hold at 45 to 50 per cent, which is equal to 11 and 12 per cent per annum for the loan. This is a good investment for those who do not desire to borrow and is a good thing for those who do wish to build but have not the cash with which to commence work.

The association is based upon the rules and system of the Philadelphia associations that have been so uniformly prosperous, and upon the plan by which the Germania association of this city has done such good work. The membership is a selected one, and is composed of the very best men. The charter allows the sale of 2,500 shares, and the books will remain open for about twenty days, up to which time shares can be had at par. Mr. W. S. Thomson, one of our ablest lawyers, is counsel for the association. We look to see the new building and loan do good work, and wish Atlanta had twenty like it. It ought to build two houses a month regularly for the next six years.

Fall River News.

FALL RIVER, November 27.—The board of trade has voted to restore, on January first, the schedule of prices paid operatives in April, 1878. This is equivalent to a 15 per cent increase.

The stockholders of the American linen company have voted to fund the corporation debt in six hundred $1,000 coupons, bearing 6 per cent interest, to run five years. No dividend is to be declared nor any division of property made until the bonds are paid. The indebtedness is about $550,000, leaving a working capital by the new arrangement of $50,000.

The Condition of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 27.—Governor Marks returns to Nashville to-night. In an interview he declined to express himself as to the necessity of convening the legislature for the purpose of securing special legislation to place Memphis in a proper sanitary condition. As yet sanitary experts have submitted no plans by which the city can be sewered. A report is expected in a few days, and the determination of the governor will then be known.

From the Arctic.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—The whaling bark, Helen Marr, arrived here from the Arctic ocean last night bringing the crew of the bark Mercury abandoned in the ice October 24, north of Herald shoals, where the bark Vigilant was also fast when the Helen Marr left. The captain of the latter fears that the Arctic exploring yacht Jeannette will be frozen up in the ice pack, in which case there is little hope of getting out.

THE MISSING LINCK

TURNS UP IN A SUIT FOR WAGES.

The Prototype of Colonel Conkling Making a Vain Effort to Find Out the Paymaster—A Long Cold Journey of Two Little Virginia Girls After Some Presents.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The court-room was filled with people to-day when the suit of George Linck against Mrs. Kate Sprague was called. Mr. Linck was tutor for Mrs. Sprague's child, Willie, at the time of the recent troubles at Canonchet in which Senator Conkling figured, and sues for $240 salary and expenses in carrying out his engagement as tutor. The answer of the defendant to the complaint set up that the agreement with Linck was made in her capacity as a married woman, and that, therefore, her husband is responsible for the debt, not her, and that Governor Sprague had a full knowledge of the engagement made with Linck. The case came up to-day on a notice of motion by counsel for Mr. Sprague for counsel for Linck to show by what means he expects to evade the bar of married woman act. In course of the argument a letter was read from Mrs. Sprague to Linck to show that she considered him in her employ, and counsel added that the professor made his exit from the Sprague mansion at the end of a shot-gun. The judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

RICHMOND, November 27.—Two daring misses of this place, aged eight and twelve years, played the heroine and caused a small alarm. They were the daughters of the late Hon. William J. Lusk, of Lancaster, and now reside here with their aunt, Mrs. Dr. R. L. Breck. They heard that a relative at Lancaster had numerous presents for them upon their next visit, and resolved to make it immediately. On Saturday morning they stole away to the depot, but the train had gone. They could not think of disappointment, and set out to walk to Lancaster, distant twenty-four miles. They followed the railroad track through cuts and tunnels, woods and fields as far as Silver-creek station, where it occurred to them that the telegraph could be used against them, whereupon they betook themselves to the turnpike. They were correct in their conclusion, for telegrams were sent to Lancaster and to points along the line as soon as the girls were missed from home. No tidings came, and Dr. Breck set out in his buggy to make search. Whether he heard of them or not I have not asceraained, but a telegram from Lancaster announced their safe arrival at that place near nine o'clock at night. It was a long, cold walk for the little Parthenians.

RICHMOND, November 26.—Two men named A. Eisler and W. Schneider, were arrested here by the police last night for attempting to negotiate worthless and fraudulent drafts, drawn by M. Kramer, of Hamburg, Germany, on Gossler & Co., of New York, and F. Reuss, of St. Louis. The drawees, upon being telegraphed for information, declared the drafts to be worthless, and experts say they are wholly lithographed. Upon the person of Eisler were found three such drafts on Gossler & Co., aggregating in the total amount $9,600, and several of $400 each on F. Reuss. Eisler is about 60 years old, and is, or pretends to be, blind, and Schneider is about 35. They will be held for further developments.

RICHMOND, November 27.—A. Ellers, a German, who was arrested with a number of supposed fraudulent foreign drafts for large amounts, with which he had endeavored to effect the purchase of a large quantity of tobacco for shipment to Germany, was examined in the police court to-day and sent on to the hustings for indictment, for attempting to obtain goods by false pretenses. His companion, Wm. Schneider, was held until Saturday, with a view of hearing from New York as to his identity.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—Fire was discovered yesterday morning on the ground floor of Webster school, the largest primary school in St. Louis. Upon the school fire alarm being struck the children on the ground floor went out in good order, but a panic seized the girls on the floor above, and despite the exertions of the teachers they rushed wildly into the stairways and the greatest confusion resulted. The pressure caused the balusters between the second and ground floors to give way and several children fell to the floor below. Ella N. Linck's arm was broken. Emma Diller was badly hurt about the head and upper part of her body by balusters falling on her, and Eva Shafer was severely bruised. Mrs. Baltazza, a teacher, in her brave efforts to stop the children at the head of the stairs was knocked down and trampled on and borne to the ground floor. She was much bruised but not seriously injured. The panic was confined to the girls, the boys being discharged without disorder. The terror of the girls seems to have been greatly increased by the ringing of a large bell on the top of the building by some one unknown. The fire was a trifling affair and was soon subdued. It is considered remarkable that the casualties were so few.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—At Yokima, W. T., Sauluskin and Kype, Indians, were hanged for the murder of the Perkins family in the Indian war two years ago. Both died stolidly.

SALEM, IND., November 27.—The boiler of a portable saw mill at Rueb Creek, near here, exploded with terrible force Tuesday, blowing the mill to atoms and instantly killing Engineer Joseph Hanger, whose body was hurled in an unrecognizable mass across the street. Three school children, who were passing at the time, were severely cut and scalded, but their injuries are not fatal. The mill was an old one, and the engineer had considered the boiler unsafe for some time previous to the explosion.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—By an accidental explosion of five pounds of powder at the residence of Wm. Knaps, Pointe Coupee parish, Knaps and one child were severely burned, and two of his children, one three and the other six years old, and their grandmother, Mrs. Evariste Faber, were killed.

CINCINNATI, November 27.—One-half of the town of Owensburg has been burned.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA, November 27.—A fire at Vandalia, Fayette county, destroyed the entire business section except one structure. There is little insurance. The fire originated in Simmons's saloon and it is thought to have been set on fire by a rival saloon-keeper.

NEW YORK, November 27.—James Boyd, jr., alias Jim Boyd, has been arrested, charged with dealing in counterfeit quarters and ten-cent pieces. The commissioner committed Boyd to jail for examination in default of $5,000 bail. Some time ago Boyd sold one of the officers of the secret service several hundred dollars worth of the spurious coin, and he has since been kept under constant surveillance. His arrest was not made at the time of that transaction, as the detectives desired to arrest others engaged in the same line of business. These having since been captured and being in jail, the arrest of Boyd soon followed. Boyd had on his person $508 in gold. He has been a detective in the Farmer, Merchant and Traveler, each in turn, and once was a mail carrier.

NASHVILLE, November 27.—The American's Murfreesboro special says nine prisoners escaped from the jail at that place last night by crawling through holes which they had previously cut in the back wall of their cell, and reaching the ground from the second story by means of pipes leading to the water tanks in the jail yard. Among them were West Smithy, charged with murder in the first degree, and Hick Slaughter, already sentenced to four years imprisonment for arson, and awaiting trial on other indictments; William Adkins, charged with horse stealing, and Tom Charlton, charged with forgery.

A Personal Assault.

ST. LOUIS, November 27.—This evening a personal assault was made by J. B. McCullough, managing editor of the Globe-Democrat, upon Robert A. Watt, a gentleman who has been closely identified with the suit between the city and the St. Louis gas company. The attack was made in the private office of the proprietors of the Globe-Democrat, and Mr. Watt was roughly handled, being knocked down and having one or both of his eyes considerably battered. The affair grew out of the testimony given by Watt yesterday before the committee of the lower house of the municipal assembly now investigating gas matters, in which he detailed the conversations he had with third persons, from which he inferred that McCullough had been speculating in gas stock.

WEALTH OF GEORGIA NEGROES.

The Colored People Continuing to Buy Land.

Some days ago THE CONSTITUTION published the returns to the comptroller-general's office, giving the total of property held subject to tax in the state. It will be remembered that the total of taxable values had fallen off about $1,000,000 in the state.

We now have a showing to make that is the reverse of that. The negroes of the state instead of seeing their property decrease, have snugly added to it, and their total goes up to $5,182,398 this year, against $5,124,875 last year, giving a net increase of $57,523. This does not represent the actual increase of negro property but much less than that. The bulk of negro property has decreased in value at least 10 per cent.—so that to merely hold their own, they would have had to add about $60,000. They have not only done this but have gone $57,523 over their old figures. In the one item of land alone, the negroes have added 39,309 acres to their possessions during the last year, making a total of 341,199 acres owned by negroes in Georgia. This record is a good one and shows that whatever may be said elsewhere, we have the best of proof at home that the negroes are prospering. There are only four negroes in the state worth over $10,000—so that the property of $5,182,398 is divided in small lots among the negroes of all classes and all sections.

A STRANGE CASE,

And One That Illustrates an Important Truth.

We do not think a stranger case or one that illustrated more thoroughly the change in the sentiment of the people of the south on the negro question, ever was discussed in public prints than the case of Nat Anderson, who was convicted of voluntary manslaughter on Wednesday for the shooting of a negro man.

A HISTORY OF THE CASE.

We call especial attention to the circumstances of the case:

The defense proved clearly, as we read it, that the negro, with little or no provocation cursed the white man. He not only cursed him, but he called him repeatedly "a d—d son of a b—h," a term of reproach that by a sort of common consent, no man will submit to. Anderson, however, did not resist this except by telling the negro to leave him. The negro followed him, and repeated the insult. Anderson again warned him off—and finally drew a pistol. The negro then left, saying that he would go and fix himself and come back In a short time he did come back. And he again cursed Anderson—this time adding to his repeated epithets certain words that denounced Anderson's mother in the most shameful terms.

At length, Anderson, goaded beyond endurance, fired upon the negro and killed him. He was arrested and brought to trial. His defense was entrusted to Mr. Jeffries, who is in the very front rank of criminal lawyers. His speech in defense of Anderson is universally spoken of as a powerful and eloquent speech, one gentleman pronouncing it as fine a plea as he ever heard in a court-house. The eminent young advocate exhausted his resources in the attempt to save his client, and the defense as conducted by Mr. Jeffries was strong, faultless and determined, winning even from his opponents the highest praise.

In spite of all these things Solicitor-General Hill, as he afterwards said, with hardly a hope of a verdict, addressed himself to the work of conviction. He made one those compact, logical, convincing speeches that have made him famous as a prosecutor, and given him such wonderful success. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of voluntary manslaughter, which was the most that it could do under the law and the facts. We record these points as evidence of a great change in sentiment in Georgia, and not for the purpose of condemning or approving it. Such a verdict would have been impossible in Georgia ten years ago.

An Old Lady's Hopes.

A middle-aged and rather shapely lady arrested a CONSTITUTION reporter on the streets yesterday and opened up a conversation by saying, "As cleanliness is the next thing to godliness, I am now selling soap for a living. Last week I canvassed the city in hopes of selling some Bibles and found that the scheme wouldn't pay, and so I have gone to selling soap. Try a cake, won't you; only ten cents?"

"What kind of soap is it?" inquired the reporter.

"Oh it's good," she answered, "it will clean anything; take the dust from a piano or cause the fleas in a dog's hide to have the exodus fever. As soon as you put this soap on a dog every mother's son of 'em will leave never to return."

Forgetting himself, the reporter asked, with astonishment: "What, never?"

The female soap merchant at this juncture fell, as though a deadly bullet had pierced her heart. She was conveyed home and late last evening there were some hopes of her recovery.

Interesting Volumes.

The bound volumes of Scribner's Magazine and St. Nicholas have been sent to us by the publishers. They are both very neatly bound but their attraction lies between the lids. Scribner's Monthly has become a universal favorite both because of its artistic excellence and the superiority of its literature. It comes out fresh, bright and beautiful every month and its arrival is eagerly awaited. The popularity of the monthly is always on the increase.

As for St. Nicholas, we must say that Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge has made it a necessity in many a household. The children all know and love it. It is full of pure, good literature for children, conveying many a lesson in a form so pleasing that it is more like amusement than study. As a child's and youth's magazine it has never been rivalled, and it carries gladness every month to thousands of homes all over the country.

At the Barracks.

Thanksgiving services at McPherson barracks on yesterday were largely attended by the officers and their families. The music was led by the band in magnificent and affecting strains. A discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Wills, the chaplain of the army, on "The Elements of Christian Civilization," and in the course of his remarks the doctor said there is one thing for which his hearers should feel profoundly thankful, and that was that none of them were rich enough to be dragged out of their graves by the ghouls when they died.

A Bad Dog.

Luckie street, just beyond Spring, has a very bad dog which rushes upon passers by in the dark and tries to clutch their throat over the low fence. This ferocious animal has frightened several delicate females almost into fits and has tempted several gentlemen to derringer him. His owner should either chain the brute or build his fence higher. The public safety demands that one of these two things be done, and done instanter.

Bridal Reception.

Wednesday night at the residence of Dr. Johnson, on Cooper street, a reception was given in honor of Mr. John Tyler and his bride, "nee" Miss Clara Stovall. The attendants and a few intimate friends were present. The evening was passed in a variety of social delights, among which was an elegant supper. Atlanta and Marietta joined in the happy event, and both regretted the evening's too speedy close.

Colonel A. M. Wallace.

Messrs. Walker & Whitner have secured the services of Colonel A. M. Wallace to canvass for them in this city. They represent some of the best insurance companies in the state, and we commend them to those who wish to insure. Colonel Wallace is well known to our people, and he can be relied on for his representations. He is not a fancy talker, but a very earnest one, and sticks to the truth always.

A LIVE SUBJECT

TREATED IN A LIVELY MANNER.

Judge Lochrane Returns to the Field and Writes Democracy a Failure—A Boom for Parker—Mr. Stephens and Grant—Hewitt and Tilden.

NEW YORK, November 27.—The Tribune has an interview with Abram S. Hewitt upon recent publications made about him. He was asked, "Is that not true, recently published as coming from a well-known gentleman, that you expended $200,000 in the campaign of 1876 for Tilden, of which he still owes you $100,000.?

"It is untrue that money relations ever caused me to transfer my support from Tilden to any other candidate. What our money relations are have nothing to do with anybody but himself and myself, but if any one supposes there is a quarrel between us they are mistaken. There has never been one. I will say, also, that he does not owe me money. I had no grievance on this score against Tilden, but I have a grievance against Tilden that he should allow Mr. Watterson to go around and lie about me and my connection with the campaign and take no trouble to stop it. I have made great sacrifices for Mr. Tilden, and he ought not to have allowed this lie to go out. That is my grievance against Mr. Tilden. I have not seen Mr. Tilden but once in a long time, and I have had no further conversation with him on political topics. He does not always take the large view of things that he should, and he lacks the determination necessary to a presidential candidate."

"Do you think he will be nominated, or that he seeks the office?"

"He did want it some time ago, but I do not think he will again be nominated."

TOM EWING BOOMS FOR PARKER.

The Tribune has the following interview with General Ewing:

"What are you democrats going to do in Washington this winter?"

"The session preceding the presidential election is usually occupied with making candidates and sharpening up issues."

"What issues will democrats devote themselves to sharpening?"

"We shall have only one, if you nominate Grant. The third term—we will need no other issue. On that we democrats can all agree."

"Have you made up your mind as to whom you want for your candidate?"

"Not fully. I think, however, Joel Parker, of New Jersey, would be an excellent man. He was a war governor, and has a good record. Probably we shall have to take a candidate from one of the metropolitan states."

General Ewing made no allusion to Tilden.

"If all our party would come up solidly to the support of Judge David Davis, I should regard him as an exceedingly desirable candidate; but I fear they would not. He has never been a pronounced democrat, and his present position is not clearly defined. However, if you nominate Grant, it will not be so important who the democratic candidate may be. We shall give you a lively fight on the third term question."

"Suppose Grant should not be nominated?"

"Oh, I think it's already as good as settled that he will be. He evidently wants the nomination, and you can't get rid of him."

"GATH" INTERVIEWS JUDGE LOCHRANE.

Judge Lochrane, formerly chief-justice of Georgia, has published an open letter here, addressed to General Robert Toombs, on the subject of his dispatch to Chicago saying "Death to the union." Lochrane disclaims, for himself and his family, any share in that sentiment, which, he says, notwithstanding it represents few people of sense in Georgia, will do no injury to the state throughout the north.

Lochrane says that the doctrine of state rights was surrendered to the union army at Appomattox as much as the southern confederacy, and that it is disloyalty as well as frivolty to revive it again. He accepts the law of national supremacy, and says that bourbonism is running the material interest and the future of Georgia for the lowest personal purposes, refusing to let anybody come into the state, and only opening the wicket occasionally to let one or two persons out to go to congress. The letter is written with eloquence, and reserves nothing whatever from an absolute expression of fealty and enthusiasm for the union. He alludes to General Grant as the wisest friend the south can have in this emergency.

While he was preparing this letter I had some conversation with Judge Lochrane at the St. James hotel. I asked him if the old leaders of opinion were of his way of thinking. He said there was not much to be expected from the old politicians, who were reaping some temporary interest from this states rights and sectional feeling; but that the business men and young men in Georgia were looking kindly toward an opportunity to throw off the shackles of ignorance and bourbonism together. The judge said: "It is getting to be a life and death question with us; our politicians on the one side are exasperating the negroes to take their labor out of the state, and on the other keeping out emigration and capital. By God," said the judge, "if this thing keeps on there will be a growth of weeds all over Georgia, from Flint river to the Cumberland mountains."

I asked if Alex. H. Stephens took the same view.

"The trouble with Stephens," said the judge, "is writing up this doctrine of state rights. Late in life he wrote a book called 'The War Between the States, and he is like Sangrado in 'Gil Blas,' who believed that bleeding was the cure for everything. His servant said to him: 'If you don't stop this kind of practice you will kill everybody in the country, as they are all dying after your treatment.' 'Never mind, said Sangrado, 'we must bleed them to prove the book true.'"

I inquired how Ben Hill stood on this subject.

"He has thrown himself right over into bourbonism," said the judge. "He started a union man three years ago, and has argued himself almost into secession again. He said some time ago that a man who had been among the northern democrats and did not stick to them ought to go to the penitentiary. I told him that a man who had been among the northern people who persisted in Hill's views ought to go to the lunatic asylum."

As to Joe Brown, the judge said: "His misfortune is that he went to the Chicago convention in 1868 in favor of Grant, and when Grant put a Georgian in his cabinet Brown flopped back to the democrats, and it is hard for a man to move twice in the proper direction."

Judge Lochrane said that if Grant was nominated he meant to stump the state for him, and that there would be a full Grant electoral ticket run in Georgia, and he felt certain that it would carry the state.

THE GRANT BOOM AND MR. STEPHENS.

Washington special Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, November 25.—For several weeks past the correspondents at this point have been busily at work over what has been called the Grant boom in the south and to keep it along have resorted to all manner of pretexts. Southern men of prominence and character have been shadowed and button-holed in the hope of obtaining from them some expression of opinion that would warrant a statement that the southern democracy was ready to split up and break for Grant in preference to pinning faith to any further nominations of the national democracy. Fuel was added to this by the recently published letter of Dr. Felton, of Georgia, which reflected on the poor leadership the party had met with recently, and so forth. Then followed what purported to be an interview with Mr. Stephens, of the same state, wherein he was represented as standing on pretty much the same ground and even holding opinions that were ultra-conservative enough to be almost republican. Finally a Sunday paper contained a letter from a so-called eminent southern leader of Mississippi, wherein the southern people were advised to support Grant just in order to secure the sort of dictatorship which the north seemed to think so necessary to the salvation of the country. Because the letter was written from a town beginning with O and from the further fact that Oxford is the home of Lamar, he was credited with being the author. Who the mysterious southern writer may be still remains a secret but a friend of Senator Lamar is authority for the statement that the senator has emphatically denied giving expression to any such absurd notions. He is for the nominee of the democratic party, and never dreamed of any other course. It was simply ridiculous for any man in his senses to ascribe such sentiments to Mr. Lamar, for there is no greater enemy of centralization in congress or out of it and his record on that point has been clear and consistent.

The other reports sent out as oracles are also turning out to be lies. The interview purporting to have been had with Mr. Stephens is branded as false. In conversation this afternoon with your correspondent, Mr. Stephens expressed great indignation at the liberties taken with opinions on public matters and the many deliberate and malicious attempts made to misrepresent him. He utterly denies having had any interview, as reported in the Washington Star, and republished in an Augusta paper. He denies saying to a reporter of the Star that "if democratic dissensions in New York continue our only hope of success is destroyed and the south will look out for herself," or that "the south to-day prefers Grant as dictator to Sherman or Conkling as president." As to the word "dictator," continued Mr. Stephens, I never dreamt of the folly of using it in such a connection. As to Dr. Felton he has not read himself out of the democratic party by any means, but has merely been giving the northern leaders some wholesome advice. I concur in the main with his views. He expresses for General Grant the highest personal esteem and regard, and in reference to the alleged southern movement in his behalf for the presidency, he has said and does say that the south might go a great deal further and fare a great deal worse than to take him. He utterly denies that he ever intimated that in taking Grant they should do it with a view of establishing a dictatorship or building up an empire. No man in the United States is more opposed to dictatorship or centralization than Mr. Stephens.

EDITOR RULE, OF KNOXVILLE, TALKS.

From interview in Chicago Tribune.

"Colonel Robert Toombs, for instance, lead the state of Georgia in the electoral college for Grant?"

"I am not prepared to say that, if Bob Toombs should announce himself for Grant, he could not do so. But that is too remote a possibility to talk about."

"But it is reported that Toombs is for Grant?"

"I don't believe it. Bob Toombs is not one the men who hold office down there. He is not an active politician. Such men as Gordon and Ben Hill will have more influence with the people than Toombs."

"Do you know Judge Lochrane, of Georgia?"

"I know him by reputation, not personally."

"Judge Lochrane says, in a recent interview in the Chicago Tribune, that General Grant is the man for the south, and the letter of Felton is only the forerunner of the entire disintegration of the democratic party of that state?"

"Well, Judge Lochrane is an eccentric fellow. He is fond of notoriety; and I think that whatever he may have said in relation to Grant was more for the purpose of getting his name in the papers than the expression of his real sentiments."

THE KELLOGG CASE.

A Few More of the Same Class of Witnesses.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Before the congressional sub-committee to-day Charles S. Abel, formerly chief clerk of the returning board, in testifying with regard to the proceedings of that body, said he never saw Kellogg in a secret session of the board.

Vincent Dickinson, a member of the Packard legislature, denied having been promised or paid anything for voting for Kellogg, but said an attempt was made by Tom Murray to get him to say that he had. George A. J. Swazey, a member of the Packard legislature from west Feliciana, testified that he received about 800 votes to his democratic opponent's 1,200. He was, nevertheless, declared elected by the returning board. A general and systematic bulldozing was carried on in that parish in 1876. The colored people were murdered and whipped on account of their political opinions, and were forced to vote democratic tickets. Even his own relations were not allowed to vote for him. If there had been no bulldozing the republicans would have had a majority in this parish of 9,000. Witness testified at great length to the outrages committed by the whites, and referred to the killing of Weber and another republican who returned to the parish after the election. With regard to the tampering of Kellogg with Spofford's witnesses, he said he knew Delacy did not go to Kellogg's room the night he reached Washington, and he didn't believe any of Spofford's witnesses went there. Witness himself never received money or any other inducement to vote for Kellogg.

When cross-examined by Senator Hill the witness admitted that he had been charged with murdering a respectable citizen in West Feliciana parish, but the senator could not get him to admit this charge of murder and his readiness to fight caused the people there to class him as a bad man, and not to desire his return. The witness insisted that the objection to him was on account of his politics. Several other witnesses were examined, among them was Aristides de Joie, who denied receiving money to vote for Kellogg, Jeff Stokes, a porter in the Packard legislature, who testified to the presence of Thomas of Brosser parish, on the day of Kellogg's election, and General Thomas C Anderson, who denied the truth of the statements concerning him made by Bernard Williams.

THE BROAD STREET TRAGEDY.

The Condition of Messrs. Bridger and Mullins.

Mr. Mullins rested very well yesterday, and at a late hour last night was not materially worse. His physicians give no definite opinion as to the issue of the case. Mr. Bridger suffered considerably yesterday from pains in the back of his head. He was too unwell to appear before Justice Tanner. His trial will probably take place some time to-day. He has given a bond of one thousand dollars for his appearance.

The Title to Leadville.

DENVER, November 27.—The case involving the title to land on which Leadville stands was decided in the United States district court to-day. The title to said land is derived through patents from the government for the Placer mining grounds. The St. Louis smelting and refining company sued Thomas Kemp et al. to recover the leases purchased by that company from the pateatee, Thomas Stow, and which had been taken possession of by the defendants. The court decided the patents void, it not appearing that the patentees had fulfilled their conditions.

Mexican Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—Mexican advices state that Captain Lund, of the gunboat Demerara, after being arrested at Mazattan and released on parole, joined the insurgents. The inhabitants of Mazattan were living in daily anticipation of an attack from the latter, who are still in force outside, and who were reported to have captured a treasure train with $80,000 in specie. General Manuel Marquis had a division of government troops out of Larez, and was in possession of the city.

In the James River Valley.

RICHMOND, November 26.—The common council decided to-day to submit to the qualified voters of Richmond the question of appropriating three-fourths of a million of dollars for the construction of a railroad up the James river valley from Richmond to Clifton Forge. The board of aldermen will vote on the same question at its next meeting.

New Bishops.

ROME, November 27.—The propaganda fide has approved the proposal of Cardinal McCloskey for the establishment of three new bishoprics in America, under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of New York. The propaganda will consult Cardinal McCloskey as to the most suitable locations for the sees.

In Winter Quarters.

RAWLINS, November 27.—Troops now stationed here have received orders to go into winter quarters.

A SOCIAL CRIME

LEADS TO A VERY UNSOCIAL VISIT.

Mary-Ann McAlpin Relates Her Woes to Commissioner Smith, Inculpating the Bad Boys of DeKalb County—A Shocking Case of Masked Revenge.

Rumors of an outrage in DeKalb county were fully confirmed yesterday by the evidence in a case before W. B. Smith, United States commissioner, in this city. Last Monday a white girl about 20 years old, named Margaret Ann McAlpin, and residing one and a half miles below Stone Mountain, came to Atlanta and went before Judge Smith to swear out a warrant against certain parties who she said had come to her father's house the Saturday night previous and there severely beaten her father, her brother William and herself. The warrant was issued in due form and was given to R. D. Bolton, a deputy, to execute. He went to DeKalb county and to the immediate neighborhood to arrest the parties against whom complaint was made. The arrests were duly made and Mr. Bolton was not in the least disturbed, or even threatened in the discharge of his duty. He describes the county, however, as being in a state of great commotion, and says that many of the people are apprehensive of danger from men who choose to take the law into their own hands and to fill the role of judge, jury and executioner.

Several parties told Mr. Bolton he was running a terrible risk and one person declared that he would not take the night ride which the deputy proposed for all the world. It is simple justice to the good people of DeKalb county to say that in all probability these fears are without any real reason. The county is in a peaceable condition. The officers of the law are strictly performing their duty and the entire moral influence of the community is exerted for peace and good order. Mr. Bolton says he saw no cause for the alarm which seemed to prevail so generally.

Yesterday the case was called before Commissioner Smith, and the following parties appeared to answer the charge of ku-kluxing under sections 1508 and 1519 of the United States: Robert Weaver, Wm. Forrest, Wm. Osborn, Pope Wooten, Thomas Stewart, Wm. Killian and Gus Killian.

The case opened and a number of witnesses were examined. Hon. H. P. Farrow represented the government and General Gartrell opened for the defense. The facts of the case as gathered from all the conflicting stories, seems to be as follows:

Last Friday night a negro named Harrison Blake was seen on the premises of Mr. Floyd McAlpin, who resides about 1½ miles from Stone Mountain. The negro says he went there to arrange for renting some land. There seems to have arisen a social scandal about this visit which was the cause of the subsequent unfortunate events. It appears that Mr. McAlpin is somewhat of an imbecile and that his family is not popular in the neighborhood and had received several warnings that they had better leave. The family consisted of Floyd McAlpin, his son William, aged 15 years, and a daughter, Margaret Ann.

The latter trouble appears to have referred particularly to the daughter, and they led immediately to the outrage.

Saturday night about ten o'clock a band of armed men, masked, and disguised in various ways, went to the home of Mr. McAlpin, violently broke into it, and there outraged the law of the land, as well as the rights of private individuals. They beat the old man and his son, and even went to the brutal extent of beating the woman in a terrible manner. No matter what offense the family, or any member of it, may have given, the occurrence can only be pronounced a flagrant outrage which the good people of DeKalb county and of the state will condemn in the most unqualified manner. All the members of the family were badly hurt, but it appears that the negro escaped the vengeance which might have fallen upon him. It seems that the boy was hurt worst of all and was brutally beaten with a shotgun. The case in all its aspects is bad and there can be found, not even in the worst charge against the abused family, any excuse for it. The evidence was fully taken in the case, and it was briefly argued by the counsel. After hearing all the evidence and the argument, Commissioner Smith dismissed the warrant because it had not been shown that any statute of the United States had been violated. The facts clearly prove the beating and the outrage is not doubted, but it is a matter for the state courts, which we suppose will take hold of it. The girl says there were fifteen men in the party and gives a terrible account of the manner in which her father, her brother and herself were beaten.

THROUGH THE STATE.

The Events of the Day Duly Chronicled.

MADISON, November 27.—W. F. Matthews, dealer in general merchandise, has suspended payments of accounts. He offers to settle with his creditors on a basis of twenty-five cents in the dollar. His liabilities are somewhere about $3,000; assets but little.

A personal encounter growing out of this failure disturbed the monotony of the town. No one seriously injured, although at one time the trouble threatened to assume a serious and ugly form. Blows and words freely passed. The breeze has at this writing subsided and the city treasury augmented. Thanksgiving day is being but little observed. A few schools are holidaying, but no other notice, save a turkey or two for dinner, is bestowed upon the proclamation of the president and governor.

WEDDING IN LAGRANGE.

Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. F. A. Frost, in LaGrange, his daughter, Miss Viola Frost, was married to Mr. S. D. White, of Savannah. There were only a few relatives and invited friends present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. H. LaPrade, assisted by Rev. D. M. Hardin. Mr. White and his wife came to Atlanta at 2 o'clock, but left at once for Cochran, Ga., where Mr. White is temporarily engaged in the cotton business. Miss Frost was well known and highly esteemed in Atlanta, having frequently graced social events in this city with her presence. We learn that Mr. White is one of the prominent young men of Savannah. Quite a number of Atlanta friends met the bridal pair at the train Wednesday and enjoyed their few moments' stay here very much. When the train carried them away they were followed by a thousand pure good wishes.

AMONG THE ATHENEANS.

ATHENS, November 26.—Judge Howell Cobb, of the city court, presided in the superior court last Monday in place of Judge Erwin, who had not then returned from Atlanta.

Congressman Emory Speer will leave for Washington City next Wednesday.

Thanksgiving day will be generally observed here.

Complaints of short cotton crops are becoming more general. A gentleman from Oconee county stated to us, that in his section the yield would average one bale to fifteen acres.

A FIRE IN MONROE COUNTY.

FORSYTH, November 26.—A barn and two mules, belonging to Mr. Emerson, an engineer of the Atlanta division of the Central railroad, near Smarrs station in this county, were burned last Sunday night. It was the work of an incendiary.

Mr. Thomas E. Chambless, who was the foreman of the last grand jury of Monroe county, and who is now fifty-six years old, attended a justice's of the peace court last Saturday, it being the first one he was ever at, and in the militia district in which he was born and where he has lived all of his life.

THE NEWNAN MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

MACON, November 27.—Our municipal election promises to be lively. The young men are indignant because there is an attempt to ignore their candidates. It is currently rumored that they will call a meeting for Friday evening to nominate a full board of aldermen and make the fight. It will be a spirited fight, but the boys have the energy and pluck and will be sure to win.

The young people have organized a club styled "the Bric-a-Brac club" which contributes largely to their enjoyment. It meets every Tuesday evening, at which times the members are entertained with select readings and music.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN ACWORTH.

ACWORTH, November 28.—Thanksgiving will be observed to-day—sermon in the Presbyterian church by Dr. A. G. Thomas, of the Church of Christ.

A young Mr. Wymer, of Atlanta, attempted suicide at the Litchfield house last night by taking five grains of morphine. Drs. Humphries and Cotten administered the usual remedies, and the young gentleman has gone out hunting this morning. His father, we are informed, is Mr. Wymer, of the sleeping car repair shops in Atlanta.

GEORGIA'S GREAT SEAPORT.

SAVANNAH, November 26.—A statement was made before the port society of this city to the effect that from eighteen to twenty thousand sailors come to this port annually. These men leave this city for seaports all over the world. At times property in value to fifteen millions of dollars lies in the harbor of the city of ships and their cargoes. This does not cost the Georgians a dollar. The progress of this city as a commercial port, is beneficial to this state and it needs but one seaport.

COTTON IN CHEROKEE.

CANTON, November 27.—There have been 1,000 bales of cotton sold in Canton this season. Fifteen years ago there was not that number grown in the county. About one-fourth of the crop remains unsold. There will probably be an increase in the acreage in 1880.

LAGRANGE DOTS.

This morning Hon. W. O. Tuggle, accompanied by his family, left to take up his residence in Washington City.

KILLING IN MACON.

MACON, November 27.—Young Jerry Ally accidentally shot and instantly killed E. C. Wood to-day.

THE NORTH GEORGIA CONFERENCE.

Proceedings of the First Day of the Thirteenth Annual Session.

AUGUSTA, GA., November 26.—The North Georgia conference of the Methodist church, south, convened its thirteenth annual session in St. John's church in this city at 9 o'clock this morning. Bishop Keener, of New Orleans, occupies the chair in place of Bishop Doggett, who is kept away by sickness. The session was opened by reading the Scriptures, singing, and prayer by Bishop Keener. One hundred and thirty-two clerical and twelve lay members answered to their names on the call of the roll. Others came in during the morning.

Rev. John W. Heidt was re-elected secretary, with J. H. Baxter, J. A. Seals, W. P. Lovejoy and W. A. Candler assistants. The last two have charge of the statistical reports. One of the assistants takes down the proceedings, another records them, while Mr. Heidt has charge of all the affairs of the office. He is considered one of the very best secretaries in any conference.

The conference is to meet at 9 o'clock and adjourn at 1.

The city pastors were appointed a committee on public worship. This committee appoints the ministers who are to fill the pulpits of the several churches in the city during the session. The following are to preach this afternoon and night: A. C. Thomas, Cadesman Pope, J. E. England, D. D. Cox.

Committees on various interests were appointed, and a number of reports from boards of trustees and college presidents were read and referred to appropriate committees.

The list of superannuated preachers was called, and the following were continued in that relation: A. J. Deavors, R. J. Harwell, M. F. Malsby, R. A. Conner, Henry Crawford, J. M. Bright, J. P. Duncan, M. G. Hamby, G. Hughes, Morgan Bellah, Claiborne Trussell, N. H. Palmer, J. W. Knight, S. J. Bellah, D. Kelsey, J. Jones, J. Lewis, J. Chambers, J. P. Howell, C. W. Key, J. M. Armstrong, J. W. Yarbrough, W. J. Wardlaw. W. M. Crumley, of this list, was placed at his own request on the supernumerary list, and B. F. Farris was made effective. It was announced that J. W. Yarbrough was lying at his home in Oxford extremely ill; that he was dying of cancer in the face. W. A. Florence, of this list, has died during the year.

The following were continued in the supernumerary list: P. A. Heard, J. T. Norris, R. H. Jones, A. Means.

J. S. Hopkins was announced transferred to the Alabama conference, and J. G. Worley from the north Texas.

Rev. Mr. Goetchius, of the Second Presbyterian church, and Rev. Dr. Levi, rabbi of the Jewish synagogue, were introduced to the conference by Bishop Keener.

Rev H. A. C. Walker, of South Carolina, was also introduced.

Some twelve or fourteen preachers, mostly young men, have come up for admission into the itinerant ranks. Their cases will probably be acted upon to-morrow.

The conference adjourned at the hour appointed.

ITEMS.

—Thanksgiving day will be observed by the holding of appropriate religious service at the hour of 11 o'clock to-morrow.

—Rev. John W. Heidt and Rev. C. A. Evans have not yet arrived. They are expected to-morrow.

—A memorial service session will probably be held on Sunday night, when Dr. Haygood will probably deliver his memorial address on Dr. Lovick Pierce.

THE LATE ACCIDENT.

The Condition of Mr. Berry Slightly Improved.

A few days since we noted the fact that Mr. Woodson H. Berry, engineer of the Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line, had met with an accident which came very near proving fatal. The particulars of the accident we gave at the time of its occurrence, and now all that remains to be said on the subject is to give the public a few facts as to the condition of Mr. Berry.

The injured man is still at the residence of Mr. Moses Lipes, on Calhoun street, where he is being attended by his physician.

We learn that Mr. Berry is doing quite well considering the severe injuries that he sustained by the accident. He rests comfortably, and bears up with his misfortune with heroic fortitude. Having numerous friends in the city, he is consequently looked after by them, and it is rarely the case that some one of them is not present to give aid to the physicians when they call and watch over and take care of the unfornate engineer. It is hoped that Mr. Berry will rapidly recover from his injuries. At present his services are sadly missed along the line of the road.

Hood Fund.

John Wright, Eatonton, Ga.	$ 1 00
Dr. DeJournette, Putnam county	2 00
Total	3 00
Previously	2,722 27
Total	$2,725 27

The Longshore Strike.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The strike of the longshoremen is virtually ended. Messrs. Woodruff and McLean, the largest employing firm, agreed to-day to pay their men at the rate of 25 cents per hour.

DOWN IN DIXIE.

THERE is a state temperance ticket in Louisiana.

THE total floating debt of Chattanooga is $122,997.35.

NEWBERN, N. C., is shipping shrimps to the northern markets.

NINE passenger trains arrive, and nine depart every day at Charlotte.

REFUGIO county, Texas, is over twenty years old, and hasn't a single lawyer.

GALVESTON, Texas, thinks of sinking $10,000 in an artesian well.

A FRENCH capitalist has purchased 50,000 acres of land in Parker and other counties in Texas.

THE Texas cotton crop of 1879 is estimated at 760,000 bales.

KENTUCKY coal is worth 12½ cents per bushel in Paducah.

THE daily consumption of gas at Wheeling, Va., is 207,000 cubic feet.

W. A. HAYNES, of Chambers county, Texas, has grown a sweet potato weighing 16 pounds.

THERE are now confined in the penitentiary at Nashvile 642 convicts.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SIMPSON, of Burnet, Texas, lost his wife and her remains are kept in his parlor in an elegant metallic case.

ON Tuesday Memphis received 10,000 bales of cotton, the largest amount ever received in the city.

ARKANSAS has been blessed with one of the largest and most remunerative crops harvested since the war.

LEWIS county, one of the proudest in Tennessee has voted a tax of $20,000 to help build the Nashville and Tuskaloosa railroad.

THERE are not enough sugar mills by half in East Feliciana, Louisiana, to meet the demand of the planters who have cane.

THE surplus agricultural products of Giles county, Tenn., this year will reach $1,000,000. With a population of 72,000, this gives nearly $20 cash per capita for every man, woman and child, white and black in the county.

CROCKET and Nichols, two Tennessee planters settled a difficulty about hogs and dogs, at Lindales, one hundred and twenty miles above Memphis on the Mississippi river with a pocket knife and dirk. Both leave wives and children.

The Constitution.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its colums are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp wi l continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly fr m a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution		$10 00 a year.
" "		5 00 six months.
" "		2 50 three months
Weekly Constitution		1 50 a year.
" "		1 00 six months.
" "	Clubs of 10,	12 50 a year.
" "	Clubs of 20,	20 00 "
Southern Cultivator		1 50 "
" "	Clubs of 10,	12 50 "
" "	Clubs of 20,	20 00 "
Weekly Constitution and Cultivator to same address		2 50 for one year.

Address THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 28, 1879.

THE politics of this country is generally full of false booms and issues, but of the whole history of parties may be searched without finding any greater humbug than the so-called Grant boom in the south. There is literally "nothing in it."

THE insurrection in Cuba began last August in the eastern department, and it has steadily grown to larger proportions ever since. It is now so threatening that immediate emancipation of all the slaves on the island is seriously proposed by the Spanish authorities as the best remedy that the case admits of. Such a step will not, however, put an end to the rebellion; for the new uprising includes men of character and high standing as well as negroes. Spain's true remedy consists in a recognition of Cuban independence. It is one of those things that cannot long be avoided.

THE annual report of the controller of the currency, dated November 1, shows that there were then 2,050 national banks in operation and 4,310 other banks. The deposits of the latter exceed those of the national banks about one-third. Since 1876 the bank capital of the country has been reduced $52,000,000, while the deposits have been lessened to the extent of $181,000,000. A little over one-half of the latter amount was withdrawn from savings banks. The controller of course booms for the system that furnishes him with bread and butter. He considers it a matter of wonder that anybody should or could dislike the national banks.

IT is not yet certain that the appointment of Prince Walujeff as vice-chancellor of the Russian empire takes its foreign affairs entirely out of Prince Gortschakoff's hands. The aged minister hates Germany, and the new vice-chancellor is believed to be a friend both of peace and Germany. Count Schouvaloff has been recalled from London, and no one knows what this means. The truth is, the czar has not yet confided to the world his intentions as to the succession. The old premier's work is done except that he proposes to use all his influence to prevent the appointment of a man who will not fight all who would hedge Russia in. It is hard to tell whether he hates Bismarck or Beaconsfield the more.

The Negro in Georgia.

We have no hope of convincing the politicians of the north that the negro is fairly treated in the south. We do not hope even by showing that in democratic Georgia he has prospered amazingly, is happy, contented and protected in all his rights of property, to convince a single northern politician that the negro is anything but a victim of the worst cruelty and oppression. In the hope, however, that honest people will give due weight to the facts, and that they will certainly remove any possible thought as to the necessity of an exodus from Georgia, we call attention to an article published elsewhere this morning that reports certain figures from the comptroller's books.

It will be seen by these figures that the negroes already owning over half a million acres of land in Georgia, added to this total, 39,309 acres during the last year. This purchase of land was in addition to the other methods by which the negro has demonstrated his increasing prosperity, and his desire to accumulate and save money. In the total tax returns the negroes not only made up a loss of about $60,000 caused by shrinkage in values, but added besides $57,525 to the returns—showing a clear gain in property of over $100,000 in one year. This we submit is not only creditable to the industry and thriftiness of the negro, but it is the most convincing testimony that he is satisfied with his condition, that he is contented with his surroundings and perfectly satisfied that he will be protected in all his rights, either before a jury or in every-day transactions. A people that feel the weight of oppression, or fear the tricks of injustice never invest heavily in lands. They are afraid to pin themselves down to the soil, unless they have guarantees of the most perfect good-will and fairness.

We do not believe that any state in the union can show a laboring population—a population of servants—that has done better, all things considered, than the negroes of Georgia. Besides their material advantages they are prospering rapidly in an educational way. The state of Georgia supports common schools in every county and gives $8,000 a year to the colored university. There are now either completed, or in process of erection five colleges or universities for colored people in the city of Atlanta. In no city in the union, and in no state, is there better provision made for the education of any class of people, than is made in Atlanta and Georgia for the negroes.

We cannot refrain in this connection from calling attention to the verdict rendered in this city two days ago, in a case where a white man killed a negro. It was proved that the negro insulted the white man in the most opprobious terms—that he cursed him, and cursed his mother—that being once driven off he returned and renewed the abuse and intensified it—that he had gone with the purpose of "fixing" himself and had returned apparently armed. The insults that he had put upon the white man were such as no man can take from white or black. The negro was of desperate character. The prisoner was only 20 years of age, had a wife and two children. He was defended by able counsel, and the defense was as strong as any counsel could have made it. In the face of all this the white man was convicted of the highest grade of guilt that his crime would possibly bear. The verdict was the strongest evidence that could be given that the negro is wholly safe in the hands of the people of Georgia. It shows that there is absolutely no difference between a white man and a negro before a Georgia jury, and that the negroes will meet the same protection under the law that is given to the white people. Such a verdict as the one rendered in the Anderson case would have been impossible in this state ten years ago. In the future any verdict influenced in the least degree by race prejudices will be impossible.

Reviving Old Issues.

It would appear that the latest and most significant movement on the part of the republican party is likely to escape discussion, if not observation. At all events few of our exchanges have even so much as called attention to it, albeit it is a movement that vitally affects the welfare and well-being of the people—the business and laboring classes. To be brief and plain, that movement contemplates the contraction of the paper currency of the country to the extent of destroying the legal tender notes now in circulation and the demonetization of silver. It is a bold and yet a very shrewd scheme, and it will be put in operation just as soon as the party of contraction and bankruptcy regains control of affairs. It will be done, too, in the face of the fact that so much of the financial policy of the democratic party as has been put in practical and successful operation has been overwhelmingly indorsed by the people; and to say, in the face of this fact, that the scheme of the republicans who constitute the money-power of the north and east is bold and shrewd is to pay small tribute to the unscrupulous adroitness with which they have played their part. The plan of campaign by which they carried the recent elections and secured at least a prospect of success in 1880, was bold and adroit. They accepted the challenge of the democrats on the states rights question, and then gave an unexpected twist of the bloody shirt and displayed it upon a new pole by confusing the old issue of the rights of the states with the dead and buried issue of secession; and they succeeded, by keeping up a perpetual hurrah and hullabaloo, in deceiving a majority of voters in every state in the north, where elections have recently been held. It seems the most extraordinary thing in the world that intelligent voters could be thus deceived, but we are compelled to accept the fact whether we can account for it or not.

And now that they have achieved a prospect of successs, what is their first movement? A quiet, but firm reannouncement of the contraction theory, and more than a hint that silver must give way to gold. This seems to be the ultimatum of the money-power of the east and north, and nothing less will satisfy its demands. That the republican party will accede to these demands is natural, for to the money-power it must look for the munitions of war, for funds to carry on its campaigns of slander, misrepresentation and sectionalism. Consequently, we already see in the leading republican papers in the metropolis and elsewhere labored, but cautious editorial articles announcing that the country is financially inflated to such an extent that ordinary prudence demands the readoption of the process of contraction. The greenbacks, they say, must be retired from circulation, and some of them even go so far as to demand, in terms not over-gentle, all things considered, that silver shall be dropped from the currency. The rough, but vigorous, pencil of Mr. Nast—a republican by trade—is called into requisition, and we are invited to inspect a cartoon wherein our Uncle Sam is represented as standing upon two legs, one of gold and the other of silver. The silver leg is swollen out of all shape, and Dr. John Sherman—who earned that title by once playing the part of family physician to the engaging Eliza Pinkston—is considering whether the crippled member shall not be amputated. In other words, the artist seeks to impress the public with the idea that the financial health of the country will be subserved by demonetizing silver; and there can be no doubt that this is the clearly defined purpose of the republican party.

It would seem to be somewhat early in the season for the national banks, whose back parlors are the headquarters of the republican party and a portion of whose earnings go to keep that corrupt organization in power, to begin their attacks upon the financial prosperity of the country. It would seem that the result of elections wherever the silver question was made an issue would at least teach these institutions caution, if not forbearance. But there is nothing so eager as greed and nothing so impatient of delay as the money-power, and hence we may expect these rapacious forces to formulate the financial policy of the republicans and to carry it out by foul means or fair should that party again get control of legislation. It is our opinion, also, that they will so manage matters, unless the vigilance of the press shall succeed in arousing in the minds of the people a true appreciation of the dangers that threaten their prosperity, as to prevent the financial question from ever becoming a prominent issue in a campaign. All their efforts will be to cover their intentions whenever there is an opportunity for the voters to make themselves heard.

To give some idea of the scope and methods of their tactics—to convey a hint of the consummate adroitness with which their leaders manage matters—it is only necessary to point to the fact that the plan of the campaign which the republican party will make in 1880 was matured and mapped out in 1876; planned and set in motion even before the great electoral fraud was consummated. When it was discovered that the southern states were solidly democratic the republican leaders immediately determined to turn that fact to their advantage, and that they have succeeded recent results demonstrate but too plainly. How did they proceed? In the first place they found the south solid. Its vote would be against them in any event. Word went down the line that the southern republicans should hold themselves in abeyance. They were to make no nominations in the congressional elections, and, as far as possible, the mass of republican voters were to be advised to stay away from the polls. What was the result? Let us take Georgia as an instance, though any other southern state would serve as an example. In Georgia, when the democrats came to make nominations for congress, they were surprised, and a few of them, like ourselves, mystified, to find that they had no opposition, save that created by independent candidates in three of the nine districts. What could it mean? Few stopped to consider. The democrats accepted the facts as they found them. They had no opposition, and many of them stayed away from the polls, as did a majority of the republican voters. The democratic candidates were elected without opposition and by comparatively small votes. Thereupon the tactics of the republicans became manifest. Immediately the organs set up a terrible clamor about the solid south and the methods taken to make it so. The republican party was bulldozed to such an extent that no candidates could be tempted to run, and then the republican arithmetician sat him down to his labors and showed to a shocked constituency of readers precisely the proportion of votes that had been suppressed. And it was a terrible proportion. The highly intelligent northern voter felt outraged, and he was and is ready to respond to all the clamor that can be raised against the solid south; for have not the organs demonstrated to him by figures how this solidity is maintained by the shotgun, by bulldozing, and by the forcible suppression of republicanism? Only the other day that most estimable of all our republican contemporaries, the Burlington Hawkeye, found occasion to call our attention to the small vote in certain districts in Mississippi and Georgia at the last congressional election: indeed, if we are not mistaken, our contemporary twitted us with the exact figures, and this notwithstanding the fact that its editor is privy to the programme by which republican candidates were kept out of the field. It is all very absurd, to be sure, but it is very cunning, and it told fatally in the recent elections. This is the explanation of the hue and cry about the solid south, of the renewed waving of the bloody shirt, and of the renewal, with tenfold bitterness, of the spirit of sectionalism which now threatens ruin to the whole country. The leaders of the republicans, by keeping the voters of their party away from the polls in the south, have led the northern people to believe that the solidity of the south is the result of violence and bulldozing.

Having thus gained their ends, their next move is upon the financial legislation already accomplished by the democrats. They are urged to this by the potent influence of the national banks and the money-power. Their talk about resumption is the merest bosh. When they have succeeded in again demonetizing silver and in destroying the greenback currency in favor of national bank notes, they will then account for the premium upon gold by explaining that the affair which they now call resumption was parity merely—equalization of values—and they will maintain that it is not the national bank notes which have decreased in value, but the gold which has increased by reason of the renewed demand. The premium upon gold is very valuable to the cormorants, and, as we have said before, they mean to restore it by fair means or foul. We warn the people now that this is the purpose of the republicans, though it is not likely to be very prominently advertised as one of the features of the programme. Nevertheless, all the present indications point to the intention to retire the greenback currency and to demonetize silver. Are the people of any portion of the country prepared to submit to such wholesale destruction of their property values, of their business, of their prosperity? If they are they have only to join the republicans in their attacks upon the south and vote them into power.

A TEXAS man has been born without a brain. If he lives he will become a prominent citizen of that state. He will be popular and get elected to office.

NOW is the time for the New York Tribune to send E. V. Smalley down to interview General Toombs. Smalley undertook that job several years ago, and he went out of Washington-Wilkes under the impression that seven regiments of ku-klux were at his talented heels. We move that Smalley's salary be raised for the benefit of his family, and that he be sent down to verify the situation.

MR. SEYMOUR is seventy years of age; but age is no sign of defeat.

THE New York Herald goes so far as to say that there are several southern journals for Grant. If the Herald can mention the name of one democratic newspaper in the south that is for Grant, we will esteem it a favor. It is one thing to discuss the so-called Grant movement. To declare for Grant is quite another. Our esteemed contemporary should be more careful. One or two little Georgia papers have accused THE CONSTITUTION of favoring the alleged movement; but these little papers are malicious. The Herald has no excuse for attacking the southern press.

WE verily believe that Oakey Hall is the man to take John Kelly by the proboscis and lead him back into the democratic fold.

"WE have now," says the New York Sun, "a general, a lieutenant-general and more than a dozen major-generals and brigadier-generals." Good gracious! This accounts, then, for the occasional fierce tone of indignation that blazes forth in the Sun. We have only one general, four colonels and a mailing clerk; but then, of course, it is not expected that a paper in the sunny, the sweet, sweet sunny south—the land of magnolias, molasses and rebellion—shall be kept on a perpetual war-footing. Henceforth, we shall endeavor to treat the Sun with more respect.

SINCE a daughter of Hostetter's Bitters has taken it upon herself to support a husband, it is claimed that a daughter of Wolfe's Schiedam Schnapps is the wealthiest maiden in all this country.

"IT isn't the jackasses that do the fighting," says the Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald. We observe, however, that those who manage to keep out of a row are generally considered wise men. The truth about America is that it isn't large enough for all the conflicting opinions that people have.

SOUTHERN republicans say of John Sherman that his boom is in their eye. The trouble with John's boom is that it has a side-saddle accommodation for Mrs. Jenks.

FROM the manner in which the editor of the Philadelphia Times mixes up Jay Gould and Whitelaw Reid, one would take him to be a regular journeyman Buttercup—with song and dance.

A DECISION of the treasury department says tin-horns are not musical instruments. How about a brass band.

WE don't know anything about the dramatic ability of Mrs. Florence's elegant new costumes, but the question is can they slide? Can they pick the banjo? Can they sing "The Babies on our Block?" We don't judge stage costumes by their colors, but by the way they act.

"MR. BAYARD," says an exchange, "is a "pedestrian." Good heavens! Male or female? Let us hear the worst.

IT doesn't matter in what quarter of the world a villain of special experience turns up, nor where he has been, nor how he got there. Your duty to your family is to bet seven dollars and a half that he got his business education in Chicago.

AN exchange notes the fact that no one has attempted to make a pun on a mule. The reason is obvious. No one is able to tell from the color of the animal whether he will carry double. It is sometimes impossible for even one man to stay upon a mule at the same time and place. We speak now more particularly of the Georgia mule.

WE observe that while people are accusing the Rev. Mr. Lorimer and the Danbury News man of stealing their literary wares, no one accuses Timothy Titcomb Holland of plagiarism. The general verdict is that nobody but Holland could mix the mush that he feeds to the readers of his magazine.

IN GENERAL.

—A bird on a bonnet is worth two on toast.

—Lotta was 32 last year, and we suppose she is the same now.

—John Ruskin says young men have no business with politics at all.

—Mr. Gladstone is very confident of coming into power at an early day.

—Boston is the headquarters of the telephone business of the country.

—Kisses by telephone taste like a boiled china egg on toast.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

—Life says that the English diamond trade is looking up by reason of orders from the United States.

—Fighting Joe Hooker once paid $25,000 for a painting. On all other subjects he seemed to be perfectly sane.

—"Thornburg" is chosen as the name of a new town in Keokuk county, Iowa, in memory of Major Thornburg.

—No dictionary can equal the child's definition of chaos: "It is a great pile of nothing," she said, "and nowhere to put it."

—In Sweden a bride has her pockets filled with bread. Caramels are good enough for the girls in this country.

—One of the things which money brings,
Besides self-adulation,
Is a front church pew, with an excellent view
Of the entire congregation.

—"Chicago has chic," says the Cincinnati Commercial, in a complimentary mood. Very true; but the English way of spelling that sort of chic is cheek.

—We buy steel railway rails in England. England brings her steel rails from Germany, and the ore is taken from England to Germany.

—The "hog crop" out west this year is about twelve per cent larger than last—3,850,000 hogs in 1879, against 3,378,000 in 1878.

—Senator Conkling was 50 years old October 30, 1879; Senator Blaine will be 50 years January 31, 1880. Senator Bayard was 50 years old October 29, 1878.

—No man should take his business troubles home to his family. He should fail for $50,000 down town and go home and smile as blandly as an angel.

—"An hour passed on—the turkey woke;
That bright dream was his last.
He woke to die 'mid fire and smoke,
'Mid basting spoons and carver's stroke,
And bright blades flashing fast."

—It is estimated that the fashionable society of New York—that is the persons who habitually entertain and go to parties—does not number more than two thousand persons.

—It is now proposed to make electricity the lethal agent in capital executions. This may be well on humane grounds, but it looks like a degradation of the thunderbolt of ancient Zeus.

—The reduction in the public debt for this month would have been nearly ten millions but for the fact that more than seven million dollars has been paid out on pension account. The reduction will probably be in the neighborhood of $2,000,000.

—"Two ladies without any character!" was the loud announcement of a stupid usher at a fancy ball, who had been told to announce persons in the character assumed, and who saw that the ladies in question were in ordinary attire.

—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Colt, widow of Col. Samuel Colt, the revolver man, gave a grand party in Hartford last Monday evening in honor of the twenty-first birthday of her only son and child, Cadwell Colt. Young Colt will come into immediate possession of about $2,000,000.

—It is estimated that the crop of 1879 in Virginia will be about 1,100,000 bushels, in North Carolina 300,000 bushels, and in Tennessee about 500,000 bushels. This is about 20 per cent. less than a full crop. The Tennessee crop is said to have suffered some deterioration through warm weather and dampness when the crop was gathered.

—The tricks which fate plays the Bonaparte family seem as endless as its ambition. The prince imperial is scarcely buried when Eugenie was called to Ma rid to visit her dying mother, the countess de Montijo. She rode through the streets of Paris without looking from the windows of her carriage, and, although there was no enthusiasm or cheering, hats were raised as the deposed and heirless widow passed silently by the scenes of her pride and her triumphs, so vivid and real to her not ten years ago. Her mother died at Madrid the moment of her arrival.

—Two more disasters since the loss of the Huascar and the taking of Pisagua seem to have befallen the Peruvian arms. The first is the loss of the corvette Pilcomayo, captured by the Chilians; the second, a defeat of the allied troops near Iquique. The Pilcomayo is a wooden vessel, about a mate for the Union, the consort of the Huascar in her last cruise. She carried two 70-pounders and four 40-pounders. The reported defeat of the army near Iquique is a more serious matter; for the fall of Iquique would be the loss of the most important stragetic point in southern Peru, and the base from which the allies have operated. They would thereafter hardly attempt to hold anything on the seacost south of Arica.

—Fifty years ago only one citizen of New York city, John Jacob Astor, was worth more than $1,000,000. Now it is asserted that there are over five hundred men in the metropolis whose wealth is estimated at $1,000,000 and over. Then New York had little more than 200,000 people; now, including adjacent towns and the population within a radius of fifty miles of Union square, it includes not far from 2,000,000. And then, adds the New York Times, "we had no hotels, newspapers, libraries, theaters worthy of the name; we had no ocean-crossing steamers, no modern improvements, few foreign fashions, no regularly-recurring defalcations, little official or legislative corruption, no stupendous municipal debt, no reckless ambitions, no "booming" Wall street, not many luxuries, but an amazing amount of public and private honesty."

—No wonder Europe is suffering from hard times. The army of each country is a burden that would almost bankrupt a continent. Russia has a military force of 3,046,800 men, 600,800 belonging to the reserve and 2,446,800 to the standing army. France has a regular army of 1,689,000 men, which, with the territorial army of 1,208,000, makes a total of 2,897,000. In 1892 this will be increased by 300,000 reserve men. The German army consists of 2,004,300 men. In 1892 the total strength of Italy will be 2,024,200 men. Austro-Hungary possesses 1,194,318 soldiers. The armies of Europe make a total of over 16,000,000 who are learning the art of war and who can be called on at any moment by the great powers. With such an "old man of the sea" as this on its shoulders how can Europe expect prosperity?

The South and Grant.

Louisville Post and News.

The southern situation to-day is alarming, not because it is not loyal enough, but because it is too loyal.

New York Tribune.

That southern Grant boom went along pretty well till it struck the south. It has been going backward with great rapidity since that moment.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

Grant and Stephens—1880—let us have peace That is the way the new departure in the solid south is drifting at present.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The able-bodied southern politician of the conservative school is evidently laying himself out to play his game fine, very fine, between now and 1880.

Detroit Free Press.

If Toombs represents the sentiment of the south, as the stalwarts assert, and Grant should be elected president by the south, whom would Grant represent?

Washington Post.

The south has been much lied about of late, but we doubt if ever a more despicable falsehood was promulgated against it than that which intimated that it was inclined to look with favor upon Grant's candidacy for a third presidential term.

Columbus Enquirer.

Georgia for Grant and Judge Lochrane. That's richness. Sound the bass drum. We see that grand procession moving to the polls and depositing their little Grant ballots. They'll march up the hill, then down again.

Macon Telegraph.

What has become of the Grant boom in Georgia?
Dead.
What has become of the project for shaking down the stars?
Dead.
What has become of the mortgaged-for-guano mule?
Dead.

The mule will bloom once more, when the roses come again. The stars will fall by fits and starts, as they are accustomed to do, but the boom, ah the boom will live no more, save as an echo scornfully hurled back by the hills, to haunt its birthplace a few fleeting moments, and then be silent forever.

Baltimore Gazette.

Some of the newspapers are publishing a letter from an alleged influential Mississippi statesman, in which the writer argues that it is useless for the south to struggle against the encroachments of the solid north and that the duty of that section now is to go in for Grant and empire as the most efficacious means of destroying the union. The authorship of this letter is attributable to Senator Lamar. We can hardly believe it, and do not intend to believe it until we find that the senator's silence gives indorsement to the injurious report. Senator Lamar may not be pleased with the condition of things under republican rule but no man of intelligence can so despise the union as to wish to see it superseded by an empire with the most hateful of anti-democratic men at its head. The disintegration of the republic will be swift enough without hastening it in this style. The time may come when wars and civil conflicts will bring to the surface some man of the sword with will and capacity sufficient to establish a personal government but he who deliberately talks of inviting a dolt to administer on the estate of the union and place a collar on the necks of 40,000,000 of people is unworthy of the name of man.

Washington special to the Louisville Courier-Journal.

All the southern members of congress who have arrived here have been interviewed on the Grant boom in the south, and all of them say there is "nothing in it," that it is the mere talk of a few in the south who are always speculating on the political outlook. There is no doubt, however, that there is something in the movement to legislate in Grant's behalf this winter. Bills will be introduced to make Grant captain-general of the army, and retire him as such with the pay of general of the army. This will be opposed by General Sherman's friends, which opposition will likely make itself known in a bill retiring all ex-presidents on a handsome salary. General Grant's friends say that while they believe such bills could be passed, yet they know General Grant would not consent to be pensioned on the government. The feeling that such measures would receive at least a large majority vote grows out of the belief that the southern men would, owing to the record of the war, vote in the affirmative, and to their votes would be added those of the friends of other candidates for the presidency in the republican party. The measures mentioned will be so worded as to allow the general to accept the presidency of the Nicaraguan canal company or engage in any other pursuit.

The Decline of Tammany.

New York Evening Post.

The following is the vote in this city for governor at the late election, as ascertained by the official canvass:

Robinson, Dem	60,556	Pink, Socialist	1,021
Cornell, Rep	46,322	Mears, Prohibition	58
Kelly, Tammany	43,047	Lewis, Greenback	59

Total ... 151,061

The Tammany vote is not the first in order, as Mr. Kelly predicted it would be, but the third, falling 3,275 below the republican vote, which used to be far behind that of Tammany.

Instead of getting the large majority promised by Mr. Kelly, Tammany falls 32,481 votes short of any majority whatever.

The regular democratic candidate, the defeat of whom Mr. Kelly openly acknowledged as his purpose, receives 17,509 more votes than Mr. Kelly himself.

The desperate efforts of the followers of Tammany secure for it less than twenty-nine per centum of all the votes cast.

These are not victorious statistics. These are not the figures which a faction ought to be able to show which wishes and expects to control the affairs of the city. Something more like a majority is needed to that end.

Can Tammany hall, thus shorn of its strength, continue to exist as a formidable force in our politics? A certain power, indeed, Mr. Kelly has shown. He succeeded in reducing what would have been a majority of 47,458 for the democratic candidate to a plurality of 14,234, and he succeeded in defeating him; but this, after all, is a negative show of power.

No party can be founded, no partisan leader can long be influential, upon a mere negation. There must be a positive purpose in the former case and positive strength in the latter case. The analysis of these figures, no matter from what point of view they are regarded, discloses no such strength.

Now that Mr. Kelly has worked his revenge and has had time to cool, he should ponder the official canvass privately and long. He will never be able to do better than he did in the late election; and if he is a wise man, he will resign, abdicate, surrender, withdraw, retreat, or whatever may be the proper word to describe his retirement.

When he has disappeared, his opponents in the democratic party should resolve firmly that his place shall remain unfilled; that Tammany hall shall be permanently closed; that the secret political society to which it belongs shall be broken up, and that henceforth the politics of this city shall be controlled by the people and not by a dictator or an oligarchy.

Mr. Hill's Latest Letter.

Knoxville Chronicle.

Ben Hill wants a limited monarchy, but that needn't alarm even the women, for Ben, although old in years is still a child in sense, and this is only his childish way of crying for the moon.

Columbus Enquirer.

It is all good, but the stalwarts will misinterpret. One thing he says may be regarded as a truism. It is that there is no desire in the south for another civil war, even to maintain liberty. The Blaine school will distort that into a declaration that the south will not fight for the union in case of a foreign war.

Chattanooga Times.

Whether he is "sectional" or not, Ben is himself about as "sensational" as the worst of them. The south is not only not ready for, it does not even contemplate the possibility of surrendering freedom for "a strong government." Mr. Hill is not educated to be a good judge of fighting sentiment, having t ken care not to get in the way of its full development in the late unpleasantness. He will find the people more ready for a row of liberty than they were for secession to save slavery.

Grant and Blaine.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat, rep.

It is now said, on apparent authority, that Senator Blaine will accept the nomination for vice-president on two conditions—first, that it be tendered to him unanimously, and second, that Grant be the candidate for president. The news is almost too good to be true. Grant and anybody would be a strong ticket, but Grant and Blaine would be tremendous. Blaine is our candidate for president in 1884, as he was in 1876. We shall continue to renominate him every eight years as long as he lives.

Cincinnati Would not be Jealous.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

Cincinnati being about to lock arms in a commercial way with Atlanta, would of course refrain from being jealous of the cracker city should the republican convention go there. It is just as well to have it understood that the big music hall of our big sister on the Ohio is not to be considered as entitling her to a mortgage on the convention business.

How the Statesmen Look this Year.

Baltimore Gazette.

It is gratifying to learn that the democratic congressmen who are assembling at Washington wear a thoughtful and chastened expression. This augurs well for a sensible and serviceable session of congress.

The Great Yankee Festival.

Washington Republican.

The menu of a thanksgiving dinner is: turkey, fat and tender; vegetables, fresh and healthy; pumpkin pie, rich and toothsome, and sweet cider, made of sound apples. This is a feast for the yankees.

Mr. Tilden has Gaffs.

Burlington Hawkeye.

Mr. Tilden, they do say, now says that if he isn't nominated he will make the men who is wish he had been. It looks from this as though the sage hen of Grammercy park was putting on his three-inch gaffs.

Everything.

You'd call his room a pleasant place;
Satin and rosewood, lights and lace,
And fruits and vines were there. (Ah, well.)
And yet the rich man rang his bell,
When lo, he saw a fairy flit
From outside dusk to answer it.

Her flower-like eyes; so faint and blue,
Looked at him through her veil of dew;
Though every gracious thing he had,
His face was fretful, tired and sad—
"Pray sir," she whispered, "did you ring?"
He said: "Yes, I want—everything!"

The fairy laughed and walked away.
Ragged and rosy at his play,
A boy who had the grass, the dew,
Birds, bees, the sun, the stars, like you,
She met: "What do you want?" sighed she.
"Oh! I have everything," said he.

—Mrs. Piatt.

Humbugged Again.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was always doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months use of the Bitters my wife was cured and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—Pioneer Press.

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WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURDAY morning, 29th instant,
7 PIGS, PURE ESSEX.
3 Boars, one 18 months, one 7 months, one 6 months old; 4 Sow Pigs, six months old. Blood strain warranted. 713 nov27—d3t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.

State of Georgia, Fulton county—Flora A. Reeve vs. M. P. Reeve—Libel for Divorce.—Rule to Perfect Service. Superior Court. October Term, 1879. Present, his Honor, Alexander S. Erwin, Judge of said Court, presiding.

IT APPEARING TO THE COURT, BY THE return of the Sheriff of said county, that the defendant, M. P. Reeve, does not reside in said county; and it further appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that said defendant does not reside in the State of Georgia; it is, on motion of counsel for plaintiff, ordered, that said defendant, M. P. Reeve, do appear and answer said action for divorce, at the next term of this Court, to be held in and for said county of Fulton, at Atlanta, Georgia, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March next; else that the case be considered in default and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. It is further ordered that this rule be published in THE CONSTITUTION once a month for four months, next preceding the next term of this Court. ALEX. S. ERWIN, Judge Superior Court.

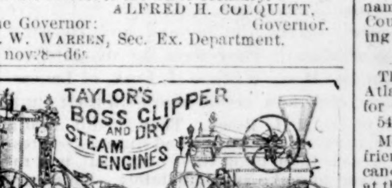
A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court. November 18th, 1879.
J. S. HOLLIDAY, C. S. C.
140 nov28—d4t nov28 dec28 jan28 feb28

Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF GEORGIA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ATLANTA, GA., November 26, 1879.

WHERLAS, BY AUTHORITY OF AN ACT approved October 16, 1879, The Citizens' Bank of Georgia has been appointed State Depository; it is

Ordered, That the Tax Collectors of the counties of Fulton, Cobb, DeKalb, Newton, Morgan, Gwinnett, Milton, Rockdale, Clayton, Douglas, Campbell, Bartow, Cherokee, Pickens and Dade, be, and they are hereby instructed to pay into said Depository all moneys collected by them on account of State taxes, except such as may be transmitted direct to the State Treasury.
ALFRED H. COLQUITT, Governor.
By the Governor: J. W. WARREN, Sec. Ex. Department.
735 nov28—d6t



Portable and Agricultural Engines; Clipper Engines from 3 to 10 Horse Power; Dry Steam Engines from 4 to 40 Horse Power; Utica (or Wood & Mann) Engines from 6 to 40 Horse Power; Stationaries; Adjustable Cut-Off Utica Engines from 12 to 200 Horse Power; Improved Corliss Engines from 15 to 150 Horse Power; Boilers, all sizes; Iron Frame Reversible Saw-Mills, four sizes; North Carolina Portable Corn Mills; Corn-Mill Stones, all sizes, guaranteed to produce better Meal, with 25 per cent. less power, than any other Mill-Stone in the world. "THE TAYLOR MFG. CO. OF WESTMINSTER, MD.," Westminster, Md., U. S. A.
Address Branch office, 28 Wall St., Atlanta, Ga
96 oct7—d2tawly tues fri &wkyeowly

The Cheapest Paper in the South.
The Nashville Weekly American
ONE YEAR,
FOR ONE DOLLAR.

IN ORDER THAT THE PEOPLE OF TENnessee, and the surrounding States, and all other States so far as it may reach, may be fully informed upon the great questions now agitating the popular mind, the publishers of the NASHVILLE AMERICAN have reduced the price of THE WEEKLY EDITION TO ONE DOLLAR A YEAR. In doing so, they have taken a step that no other publication in the Southern States has ever ventured upon; and have thus placed the Weekly at the easy command of every citizen, without regard to condition, race or color.

The WEEKLY AMERICAN will contain forty-eight columns of matter—the cream of the latest and most important news, including that by Telegraph from all parts of the world, as well as the most reliable Market Reports, domestic and foreign. It will also include its accustomed Miscellany, embracing Agricultural, Literary and General Topics. In short, while reducing the price of the Weekly, it is our purpose to increase, rather than depreciate its real intrinsic value and interest to its readers.

IN THIS GREAT REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE WEEKLY AMERICAN, to obtain the full benefit, subscriptions should be for a year, as proportions for fractions of a year will be for 6 months 75 cents, and for 3 months 40 cents. The postage on the paper will be paid by the publishers; but the postage on all orders for it must be paid in full by subscribers, including money orders, registered letters and express charges.

Any person sending us a club of 10 subscribers at one time, with $10 00 cash, will be entitled to one copy gratis. Address THE AMERICAN, Nashville, Tenn.

HIGHEST AWARDS!
—TO—
Wheeler & Wilson.
NORTH GEORGIA FAIR,
October 28th,
For the Best Sewing Machine for Family Use, to
WHEELER & WILSON'S
New Number Eight.
For the Best Sewing Machine for Manufacturing, to
Wheeler & Wilson's
No. 6 CYLINDER MACHINE
For the Latest and Best Improvement in Sewing Machines and attachments, to
WHEELER & WILSON'S
Low Bed No. 6 Machine with Seam Trimmer Attached.
WHEELER & WILSON
Lead the World
—IN—
SEWING MACHINES.
Office, 1 Whitehall St.,
ATLANTA, GA.
641 oct29—d1m

The Windsor,
JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

I HAVE RENEWED MY LEASE FOR THE above Hotel, and after having it thoroughly cleaned and painted, will open it to the traveling public on the
FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT.
Fronting on the City Park, with a Southern and Eastern frontage or over two hundred feet, with broad verandahs, within two block of the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, makes THE WINDSOR the most desirable Hotel in Jacksonville for families and transient boarders.
No expense will be spared to render the Windsor the best Hotel in Florida at reasonable rates.
W. M. NICHOLLS, Proprietor.
500 oct2 d1f

J. W. PHILLIPS & CO.,
SELL ALL THE
LEADING BRANDS OF STOVES,
AND MANUFACTURED TIN-WARE.
Cheaper than any other House.
Prices furnished on application.
No. 12 Marietta Street, Atlanta, Ga.
sep1d1m 2d pg

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

For the Benefit of the Public!

Having had a large stock of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS on hand at our HEAD QUARTERS IN NEW YORK BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES, we are now enabled to give the public the benefit of our large stock at a saving of at least 25 per cent from present prices.

CALL AT ONCE AND SECURE THE BARGAINS.
Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
7 WHITEHALL STREET.
000 oct1 d3m 2d pg

BONESET TONIC.

BONESET BOURBON TONIC.
A WHOLESOME TONIC.
Rich in the virtues of the boneset Plant. A pure, generous stimulant, throughly fine in all its parts. Its delightful flavor is chiefly due to the elegant old whisky of which it is made. FOR DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY AND MALARIA IT HAS NO RIVAL. Its great success is achieved by its solid merit—not by unscrupulous and lying advertisements. We have no use for false pretenses. CHAMBERS & BROWN, Louisville, Ky.
731 nov28—d3m fri sun wed

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOR ALDERMAN AT LARGE.
We are authorized to announce the name of CHARLES BEERMAN as a candidate for Alderman at large. 435 oct19 td

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIRST WARD.
J. A. ANDERSON is a candidate for Councilman from the First Ward, at the ensuing city election. 505 oct22—dtd
For Councilman from the First Ward—JAS. J BARNES. 563 nov21—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—SECOND WARD.
Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of JOHN BERKELE as a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 531 oct23—dtd
R. H. KNAPP is a candidate for Councilman from the Second Ward, at the ensuing election. 375 nov13—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—THIRD WARD.
Editors Constitution—Please announce the name of THOS. J. BUCHANAN as a candidate for Councilman from the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. 530 oct23—dtd
I announce myself a candidate for Councilman in the Third Ward, at the ensuing election. October 26, 1879. C. Q. ADAMSON. 615 oct26—dtd

FOR COUNCILMAN—FOURTH WARD.
For Councilman from the Fourth Ward—C. K. MADDOX. 403 oct18—dtd
EDITORS CONSTITUTION—Please announce the name of THOMAS J. BOYD as a candidate for Councilman from the Fourth Ward, at the ensuing election. 434 oct19 tf

FOR COUNCILMAN—FIFTH WARD.
The friends of L. C. JONES [Agent Western and Atlantic Railroad] announce him as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward. 543 oct24—dtd
Messrs. Editors—At the solicitations of many friends, I have consented to submit my name as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward, at the ensuing election. W. H. REDDEN. 173 nov9—dtd
We are authorized to announce the name of JAMES W. CHURCHILL as a candidate for Councilman from the Fifth Ward, at the ensuing election. Atlanta, November 20, 1879. 571 nov21—dtd

GEORGIA GEOLOGICAL
MINING & CHEMICAL BUREAU
BROWN BLOCK,
Wall Street, Atlanta, Georgia.
N. A. PRATT, M. D., Mining Engineer and Consulting Chemist. | GEORGE LITTLE, Ph. D., State Geologist.
GEOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS, MAPS AND Reports, Mining Exploitation, Plans, Estimates and Advice; Chemical Investigations, Analyses, Assays and Information.
Technological Plans, Drawings and Estimates for Furnaces, Mills, Chemical Works, etc.
688 nov25—d1w

Havana Royal Lottery.
A CARD.
TO THE PUBLIC—THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully beg leave to call the attention of their customers and the public in general to the next Grand Extraordinary Drawing, to take place on the 23d day of December, 1879. The number of Tickets being limited to only 18,000!! The Capital Prize is 500,000 Dollars, and there will be besides OVER A MILLION DOLLARS distributed in smaller PRIZES! We have been established in the city of New Orleans since 1848; notwithstanding parties not knowing our firm can apply to any Bank or firm here for reference. Send for plans and address EXACTLY as follows: BORNIO & BROTHER, Tobacconists, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Our Prices on Tickets will be the very lowe
8378 nov13—d1m

5 and 10c COUNTERS!
TO THE TRADE: THE LIVE BUSINESS men of the day are starting these counters. We are the Originators and Headquarter! We have the only two EXCLUSIVE 5 and 10c Jobbing Houses in the United States. Send for Catalogue and particulars.
BUTLER BROS.
200 & 202 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, 26 & 28 Chauncy St., BOSTON.
510 sep28 d3m sun wed fri

NEW GOODS.
SECOND STOCK OF THE SEASON.
OWING TO THE LARGE INCREASE IN MY business, I was compelled to order another new and full stock of Bonnets and Hats for the winter season; also, several cases of square-crown and soft Felt Walking Hats, the prettiest and cheapest goods ever brought south; have also received a large assortment of Hair Braids and all the new novelties in Hair and Fancy Goods. All of these goods having been bought by the case, and at the very lowest rate of case prices, will enable me to sell them 35 per cent lower than any other house in the city. Call at once and have the advantage of selecting from a full stock. All orders by mail will receive prompt attention.
A. F. PICKERT, 45 Whitehall street.
oct12—deod2m sun wed fri 2d pg only

Notice to the Public.
WE HAVE PURCHASED THE INTEREST in the stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, etc., from Messrs. Samuels & Reynolds, in the late firm of Pemberton, Samuels & Reynolds, and succeed them in business at the same place,
No. 2 Marietta St., Norcross Building.
Dr. J. S. Pemberton, Thos. Pullum and Chas. H. Greene have formed a partnership under the firm name and style of PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO., to transact the Wholesale and Retail Drug business. The Retail and Prescription Department will be under the management of our Mr. Chas. H. Greene.
ACCURACY, PURITY & EXCELLENCE will be our Motto and Aim in this Department. The Wholesale Department will be under the management of our Dr. Pemberton. BEST GOODS at lowest prices will control all our transactions. PHYSICIANS' SUPPLIES A SPECIALTY. We solicit your patronage and pledge to use our best efforts to please.
PEMBERTON, PULLUM & CO.
Atlanta, Ga., November 18th, 1879.
524 nov19—d1m wed fri sun

JOHN FLANNERY. JOHN L. JOHNSON.
JOHN FLANNERY & CO.,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 3 KELLY'S BLOCK, BAY STREET,
SAVANNAH, GA.
AGENTS for JEWEL'S MILLS YARNS and DOMESTICS, etc., etc.
BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.
6J sep5 d&w4m

PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Premature Debility, Nervousness, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Defective Memory, and all Disorders Brought on by Secret Habits and Excesses. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address,
DR. JAQUES & CO.,
130 West Sixth St., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.
GEORGIA RAILROAD COMPANY, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, AUGUSTA, GA., October 16, 1879.
COMMENCING SUNDAY, 19th, instant, the following Passenger Schedule will be operated:

NO. 2 EAST DAILY.		NO. 1 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	7 45 a m	Lv'e Augusta	9 35 a m
Ar. Athens	3 15 p m	" Macon	6 05 a m
" Washig'n	2 00 p m	" Milled've	8 13 a m
" Camak	1 13 p m	" Camak	11 31 a m
" Milled've	4 30 p m	" Washig'n	10 45 a m
Ar. Macon	6 30 p m	" Athens	9 15 a m
" Augusta	3 28 p m	Ar. Atlanta	5 00 p m

No connection to or from Washington on Sundays.

COVINGTON ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily—Except Sundays.]

Lv'e Atlanta	5 05 p m	Lv'e Covington	5 40 a m
Ar. Covington	7 05 p m	Ar. Atlanta	7 40 a m

DECATUR ACCOMMODATION.
[Daily, except Sundays.]

L'e Atlanta	12:00 noon	L've Decatur	1:30 p. m.
A'e Decatur	12:25 p. m.	A've Atlanta	1:55 p. m.

NO. 4 EAST DAILY.		NO. 3 WEST DAILY.	
Lv'e Atlanta	6 20 p m	Lv'e Augusta	5 30 p m
Ar. Augusta	6 20 a m	Ar. Atlanta	6 00 a m

Trains Nos. 2, 1, 4 and 3 will not stop at Flag Stations.
Connects at Augusta for all points East and South-East.
Superb Improved Sleepers to Augusta.
Pullman Sleepers Augusta to New York.
Only One Change Atlanta to New York.
S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent. E. R. DORSEY, Gen'l Passenger Agt.

THE INDEX ON THE FOURTH PAGE.
ADVERTISEMENTS IN THIS COLUMN charged ten cents per seven words each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotype or cuts will be admitted in this column.
ADVERTISEMENTS—WHEN PROPERLY classified the smallest advertisement is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR SALE.
HORSES AND MULES AT C. W. WELLS'S Stables, No. 79, 81 and 83 South Broad street. 741 nov28—d1t
"STILL AHEAD"—12 POUNDS BROWN Sugar for one dollar, at Benjamin Bro.'s, 88 Whitehall street. 714 nov 27—d3t
FOR SALE A SECOND-HAND TWO HORSE wagon, at 80 Whitehall street. D. Morgan & Co. 648 nov23—d3t sun wed fri
GLADIOLUS, PEONIES, TULIPS, CROWN Imperials, Anemones, etc., Hyacinths, fresh arrival at Mark W. Johnson & Co.'s, 27 Marietta street. 691 nov26—d3t
NEW LIVERY, FEED AND SALES STABLES at 79, 81 and 83 South Broad street. Horses and Mules for sale, fed by day or month, and hired out. C. W. Wells. 741 nov28—d t
FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS—THOSE wishing fine flavored, sweet Oranges for the coming holidays will do well to place their orders early, at Benjamin Bro.'s, 88 Whitehall st. 714 nov 27—d3t
STUDEBAKER WAGONS, BUGGIES, HARness and saddles and horse clothing, at 80 Whitehall street. D. Morgan & Co. 649 nov23 3t sun wed&fri
FOR SALE—I AM INSTRUCTED BY MY brother, W. F. Stokes, to dispose of, immediately, his late residence on Smith st., near Whitehall, comprising of a four-room house, kitchen and servants' room, with No. 1 stables, etc. Also, vacant lot adjoining; both will be sold cheap, as they must be disposed of this week. John W. Stokes, 41 Line street. 616 d1w nov23
FOR SALE—FARMS OF ANY SIZE, PRICE and terms. Can suit any one and any pocket-book. Real bargains. Address Street & Hamilton, Real Estate Agents, Dalton, Georgia. 699 nov1—d1m

WANTED.
WANTED—FIRST-CLASS MANAGERS IN each Southern State to hire and train canvassers for our new "Illustrated American Stock Book." Nothing like it. Must be a man of unquestioned capacity. Prefer one with experience but will accept others if they can do our business to suit us and will guarantee a fair amount per year. Must be able to organize his own business and not depend on us. State age and experience. Live Stock Publishing Co., 69 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. 730 nov28—d1t
WANTED—I SHALL PUBLISH THIS WEEK a new Bible, entitled "The Illuminated Bible," with nearly 1000 Illustrations. Price 7 and 10 dollars. I wish a man of great energy and skill as Salesman, to take charge of each State and manage the sale without care from me. Will pay a salary after fair trial if preferred. Give age, experience, and send this. W. J. Holland, Springfield, Mass. 729 nov28—d1t
WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELing salesman desires a situation. Can command a fine trade in Georgia and Florida. Address "Drummer," at this office. 733 nov28—d1t
WANTED—TO RENT, A PLAINLY FURNished room on first floor, in some private house north of the railroad and not too far from Broad street, between Marietta and Alabama. Address "Room," Constitution office. 000 nov28—d2t
WANTED—FOUR ACTIVE AND ENERgetic young men to canvass for City Directory. Apply by letter immediately to A. E. Sholes, Box 398. 740 nov28—d1t
WANTED—ALL YOUNG MEN WISHING to participate in a Literary and Debating Society are requested to meet and organize Friday evening, 7½ o'clock, at No. 311 Decatur street. 673 nov27—d2t thur fri
WANTED—RAGS, WASTE PAPER, SCRAP Iron of all descriptions. Highest prices in cash paid. S. Margolius, 47 S. Forsyth street. 690 nov26—d3taw 1w wed fri sun
WANTED—SITUATION IN HOTEL, OR TO rent or lease a Furnished Hotel in South Carolina, Georgia or Alabama, by a gentleman of large experience in Western city. N. A. W., Constitution office, Atlanta, Georgia. 590 nov23—d3t sun wed fri

MISCELLANEOUS.
SEE THE DEXTER QUEEN AT CURTIS & Weitzell's, 85 Peachtree street. 723 nov28—d1t
GO TO 79, 81 AND 83 SOUTH BROAD street and see the Horses and Mules for sale. They are gentle and guaranteed to be all right. C. W. Wells. 741 nov28—d1t
"NEW AND NOVEL," BUT FINE, ARE the Canned Codfish Balls and Boston Baked Beans, sold by Benjamin Bro.'s, 88 Whitehall street. 734 nov27—d3t
"ALWAYS GET THE BEST"—YOU ARE sure to find the most choice stock of Groceries and cheapest prices, at Benjamin Bro.'s, 88 Whitehall street. 714 nov 27—d3t

AUCTION SALES.
AUCTION—WE WILL SELL FOR ACCOUNT of the Government on Saturday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., one lot old Copper and Four packages Corn Whisky. Huff, McGaughey & Co. 7 6 nov28—d1t
ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER WE postponed the sale of the Beazley property on Whitehall street until next Tuesday at 3 o'clock. Frierson & Leak. 739 nov28—d1t

BOARDING.
FOUR GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with Table Board in a private family at 47 E. Hunter street. 737 nov28—d3t

CENTRAL AND SOUTHWESTERN Railroads.
SAVANNAH, GA., October 4, 1879.
On and after SUNDAY, October 5, 1879, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST

Leaves Savannah	9 20 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 15 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	3 50 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line for all points West and North.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	11 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 00 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 30 a m

Making connection at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	1 15 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 35 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 42 p m
Arrives at Albany	3 43 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	8 45 a m
Arrives at Columbus	2 15 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula, Albany and Augusta daily—making close connection at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic and Atlanta and Charlotte Air-Line. At Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroad: at Columbus with Western railroads; at Augusta with the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta railroad for all points North and East.

Eufaula train connects at Fort Valley for Perry daily, (except Sunday), and at Cuthbert for Fort Gaines daily, (except Sunday).

Train on Blakely extension leaves Albany Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	2 15 p m
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	11 23 a m
Leaves Eufaula	11 27 a m
Arrives at Macon from Eufaula & Albany	5 20 p m
Leaves Columbus	12 55 p m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	6 08 p m
Leaves Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	5 40 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 30 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah, and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

THROUGH SLEEPING CARS ON ALL NIGHT TRAINS BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND AUGUSTA, AUGUSTA AND MACON, AND SAVANNAH AND ATLANTA.

E. H. SMITH, Gen. Ticket Agt. | WILLIAM ROGERS, Gen'l Supt. C. R. R., Savannah.
J. C. SHAW, Gen. Trav. Agt. | W. G. RAOUL, Supt. S. W. R. R., Macon, Ga.
600 oct16 d1f

$25 to $5000! Judiciously invested in Wall St. lays the foundation for fortunes every week, and pays immense profits by the New Capitalization system of operating in Stocks. Full explanation on application to ADAMS, BROWN & CO., Bankers, 26 Broad St., N. Y.
600 oct2 d3m thur sat tues &wky3m

CUTICURA.

Cuticura

REMEDIES

Infallibly Cure all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Scaly Eruptions, Itchings, and Irritations.

The testimonials of permanent cures of skin and scalp Diseases which have been the tortures of a life, by the Cuticura Remedies, are more wonderful than any ever before performed by any methods or remedies known to the medical profession.

Cuticura Resolvent, a powerful Blood Purifier, is the only purifying agent which finds its way into the circulating fluid and thence through the oil and sweat glands to the surface of the skin, thus destroying the poisonous elements with which these vessels have been daily charged.

Cuticura, The Great Skin Cure, applied externally, arrests all unnatural or morbid growths, which cover the surface of the diseased glands and tubes with Scaly, Itching, and Irritating Humors, speedily it removes them, leaving the pores open, healthy, and free from diseased particles of matter.

Thus internally and externally do these great remedies act in conjunction, performing cures that have astonished the most noted physicians of the day.

SALT RHEUM FOR 30 YEARS

On the Head, Face, and Greater Part of the Body, Cured.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—I have been a great sufferer with Salt Rheum for 30 years, commencing in my head and face and extending over the greater part of my body. I have taken gallons of medicines for the blood of different kinds and tried good physicians, all of which did me no good, and I came to the conclusion that I could not be cured. But a friend called my attention to an article in the Union on skin diseases, and I got a box of Cuticura. The first application was a great relief and the third took the scales all off, and I felt like a new man. I have used three 50-cent boxes and my skin is smooth and I consider myself entirely cured. Hoping that this may be seen by some one afflicted as I have been, (if there is any) is my earnest wish. And I cheerfully recommend it to all persons afflicted with like diseases.

Yours truly, B. WILSON LORD.
Agawam, Mass., Sept. 9, 1878.

The Cuticura soap should be used for cleansing all diseased surfaces, as most soaps are injurious to the skin.

LEPROSY

A Modern Miracle. Astonishing results from the use of CUTICURA.

Messrs. Weeks & Potter: Gentlemen—We have a case of Leprosy in our poorhouse which is being cured by your Cuticura remedies. The county had employed all of our doctors and had sent to New York for advice, but to no avail.

The patient commenced using the Cuticura and immediately began getting better.

He had been confined to his bed for two and one half years. Had not had his clothes on during this time. Last week he dressed for the first time.

When he walked, there would at least one quart of scales come off of him.

This happened every day.

We think it is a wonderful cure.

We do not say he is cured, but he is in a fair way to be cured to say the least.

Yours truly, DUNNING BROTHERS, Druggists and Booksellers.
Allegan, Mich., Feb. 11, 1879.

Note.—Messrs. Dunning Brothers are thoroughly reliable gentlemen, and were unknown to us prior to the receipt of this letter. We firmly believe this Cuticura will permanently cure this very severe case of Leprosy, as it has done many others.

Prepared by Weeks & Potter, Chemists and Druggists, 360 Washington Street, Boston, Mass., and for sale by all Druggists and Dealers. Price of Cuticura, small boxes, 50 cents; large boxes containing two and one half times the quantity of small, $1. Resolvent, $1 per bottle. Cuticura Soap, 25 cents per cake; by mail, 30 cents; 3 cakes, 75 cents.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS Rheumatism, Neuralgia Weak and Sore Lungs, Coughs and Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Dyspepsia, Shooting Pains through the Loins and Back, Spasms or Fits, and Nervous, Muscular, and Spinal Affections relieved and cured when every other plaster, liniment, lotion, and electrical appliances fail. nov25—d9t tues fri sun&w3w

PATENT MEDICINES.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and lead en-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine Dr. McLane's Vermifuge bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid with the impression Dr. McLane's Liver Pills.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$1000 REWARD For any case of Bleeding, Blind, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It gives immediate relief, cures cases of long standing in 1 week, and ordinary cases in 2 days. $1 a bottle. Sold by all druggists. J. P. MILLER, Sole Proprietor, Phila., Pa. Northern genuine.

DANIEL & MARSH, Agents, Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga. nov25—d12&w2t

PEPTONE!

THE DYSPEPTIC'S BLESSING.

A CAREFULLY CONDUCTED SYSTEM OF scientific experiments with remedies long used by the most eminent medical men has resulted in the selection of such of them in such proportion and method of combining as seemed best adapted to permanently cure this dreadful disease, and our efforts have culminated in this preparation, and we believe that it will cure more cases than any remedy now in use. HUTCHISON & BRO., 14 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. 421 june26 d6m

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$1200 RETURNS IN 30 DAYS ON $100 invested. Official reports free. Like profits weekly on Stock options of $10 to $50. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall street, New York. 8 nov4—dly &wkyly

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Stewart county jail is without a tenant.

—The gin-house of Dr. S. J. Jones, of Thomas county, was burned recently.

—The uncongenial cotton-gin is still scoring victims.

—All the Macon dailies suspended publication yesterday except THE CONSTITUTION.

—The colored fire company of Americus put out a fire in that city the other day.

—Mr. James Bailey, railroad agent at Jesup, died in Thomasville last Monday morning of pneumonia.

—Mr. C. Ford Price was married near Cassville last Wednesday to Miss Susie, daughter of Judge R. C. Land.

—Marion county has bought nearly five hundred dollars' worth of Tennessee fruit trees this season.

—The recent fire in Dublin, which resulted in the burning of two stores, was the work of an incendiary.

—The gin-house of Mr. Samuel Duke, of Taylor county, was accidentally burned last week.

—In a colored cutting affray in Wilkinson county the other night, one negro cut another to such an extent that his entire stomach protruded from the gash.

—Mr. Samuel Brewster, a young man of Upson county, committed suicide in Talbot county recently by shooting himself through the brain with a pistol. Mental aberation was the cause of the act.

—Cartersville is excited on the public school question. Both candidates for mayor—Foute and Trippe—are in favor of the schools, which is a good indication for Cartersville.

—Mr. Charles R. Hodges, of the Irwinton Southerner and Appeal, and two young ladies were thrown from a buggy the other day, and all more or less wounded, but not serious. It does seem than an editor never has any luck to speak of.

—The Buena Vista Argus has the particulars of the attempted suicide of Mr. Sellers on the plantation of Hon. J. A. Wall in Schley county. He had become insane through dyspepsia, mounted a house and beat his head with a hammer. Finally he fell head-foremost to the ground but escaped injury.

—The Gwinnett Herald says that last Saturday morning Mrs. Cain, widow of Manning Cain, of this county, attempted to commit suicide at the residence of her nephew. She had gone over to his house on the evening before to spend the night, and appeared to be in her usual health and in her right mind. Next morning after breakfast was over she offered to wash the dishes while her niece went to milk. Nothing wrong was suspected, and the young lady left her alone. When she returned the old lady was lying on the floor with the blood streaming from her neck that had a long wound across it, but not deep enough to sever the jugular vein. Assistance was promptly procured and such relief administered as the neighbors were able to give until a physician arrived. She was doing well at last accounts, and the probabilities are that she will recover. Her friends say that her mind is evidently affected, and that she has recently been heard to make remarks that indicated some mental aberation. She has suffered much from affliction, having been an invalid for many years, and her husband only a few years since was terribly crushed by a log rolling on him, from which he died. Her only daughter has since that time died, and doubtless this accumulation of grief and trouble had stripped life of its charms and made death a welcome messenger.

—Correspondence Augusta Chronicle: In Burke superior court there was a cause in equity, sounding William Walker et al. vs. Betsy Walker et al. This was a bill filed by complainants, who are residents of Liberia, to recover some $39,000 out of about 4,000 acres of land in that county, besides personal property held by the defendants. The allegation of the bill in brief showed that Francis J. Walker, late of Burke county, a prominent citizen before the war, died leaving a will, in which he directed his brother, Moses Walker, and the other executors to send certain slaves to Liberia, and to sell all his property and hold the proceeds in trust for the maintenance and support of these slave beneficiaries. The sale took place in 1858, and the proceeds were ordered by the supreme court of the state to be turned over to Moses Walker as trustee, to be invested in state bonds to be held for the uses named in the will. The trustee sent the slaves to Liberia, but failed to comply with the direction of the will or with the order of court, and in disregard of his duties converted the funds to his own use. Defendants in their answer admitted that the trustee failed to invest in state bonds, but showed that the trustee invested the funds in confederate bonds in 1863, in good faith. The jury, after an absence of about two hours, returned with a verdict for the plaintiffs for $39,000 and holding the land for its payment. So reports a correspondent of the Chronicle and Constitutionalist.

—In regard to the forthcoming Hood memorial volume, the Macon Telegraph says: While responses from those solicited for contributions were awaited, correspondence was opened with publishers and estimates of a most favorable character received. A first-class firm has been selected to do the work and it will be issued in becoming style and finish. A business committee, consisting of Messrs. J. H. Campbell, S. E. Jaques and T. D. Tinsley, all prominent merchants of this city, has consented to act, and into their hands the financial arrangements of the work placed. In a half morning's work the funds necessary for its publication were subscribed, thus insuring the financial success of the undertaking. Nothing now remains to be done but to compile the contributions, and place them in the hands of the publisher. The co-operation which those in charge of the work have met with, the warm sympathy expressed and assistance proffered, have been gratifying indeed. The prospects of the work are, in view of all the facts, most encouraging. Its composition, aside from the object for which it is issued, will commend it to the patronage of the general reading public. The best talent of the state has been enlisted, and a readable, interesting work will be produced. The sale of the work will be exclusively for the benefit of the Hood fund, and reports will be from time to time made public. The little volume should find a place in every southern house. It will stand on its own merits as a literary production, but all can feel that in purchasing a copy, they aid in discharging a sacred duty toward the children of one of the noblest heroes who ever dared the fortunes of war for liberty and land. The book will contain about three hundred pages and will be sold at $1.50. At the proper time the aid of the press of the country will be invoked to give currency and success to the circulation, and we feel confident that such an appeal will not be in vain.

A World of Good.

One of the most popular medicines now before the American people, is Hop Bitters. You see it everywhere. People take it with good effect. It builds them up. It is not as pleasant to the taste as some other Bitters as it is not a whisky drink. It is more like the old fashioned bone set tea that has done a world of good. If you don't feel just right try Hop Bitters.—Nunda News.

ATLANTA

Health Institute.

THIS IS THE ONLY WATER-CURE South where normal agencies alone are scientifically applied by regularly qualified Hygienic Physicians of both sexes. Not a particle of drug medicines or poisons of any kind given in the treatment of the sick. And the recoveries are more rapid and permanent than under any other process of treatment known. Such diseases as for which the Hot Springs, Arkansas, has been so peculiarly noted to "cure" are here treated with greater success than ever at the Springs.

Uterine Diseases and Displacements and all Chronic Diseases a Specialty.

Treatment especial boon for invalid ladies.

Address, enclosing stamp, to either U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Or Mrs. U. O. ROBERTSON, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.
174 sep10 d1y wed fri sun

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE. SESSIONS OF 1879 AND 1880.

The Fall Term of this School will commence on Monday, September 1st, with a full corps of competent teachers. Music and French receive especial attention. The Music Department is under the direction of Professor John Koerber, graduate of the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria, and formerly of the Augusta Female Institute, Staunton, Va. For circulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. J. W. BALLARD, 173, Peachtree street, Atlanta, Georgia. 13 aug11 d6m

H. CASTLEMAN, STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House, BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will be faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.

Atlanta Bonds.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, November 27, 1879.

The bond and stock market continues active and business in each department is brisk. We quote as follows:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—Buying at ¼ off | Selling par.

BONDS—			
Georgia 4s	100	Atlanta W'r'r 7s	105@107
Georgia 6s	107@109	Atlanta City 7s	105@107
Georgia 7s	110@112	Atlanta City 8s	110@112
Ga. 7s gold	110@112	Atlanta 10s	112@114
Georgia 8s	110@112	Augusta City 7s	98@100
So. Car. valid 6s	75@80	Sav. City 5s, new	70@73
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Macon City	70@73
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Columbus City	68@70
		Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
		Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
		Central R. R. 7s	107@109
Mort & W P R R 1st mortgage	101@103	W. & A. R. R. Lessees; 10 percent income bonds	105@108
Atlanta 6s	@100		
STOCKS—			
Georgia R. R.	84@86	South Wes R. R.	102@103
Central R. R.	72@74	Atlanta Str't R.R.	98@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112		

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, November 27, 1879.

On account of national holiday business was suspended at the New York cotton exchange to-day.

The local cotton market has been more quiet to-day. This being thanksgiving day no trades were made at the exchange, but considerable interest was manifested on the part of dealers who, from the way Liverpool dispatches were sought for, appeared uneasy and excited. As our boys have had a resting spell it is thought that trading on to-morrow will be immense. Receipts for to-day were larger than for the four days past, the total reaching 1,004 bales, of which 355 bales were received from wagons. The tone of the market is unchanged and the following prices are still quotable: Good middlings 11½c; middlings 11¼c; low middlings 10¾c; ordinary 10@1¼.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.	
By wagon	355
Air Line Railroad	230
Georgia Railroad	130
Central Railroad	118
Western and Atlantic Railroad	43
West Point Railroad	128
Total	1,004
Receipts previously	61,043
Total	62,047
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	62,296

SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments to-day	655
Shipments previously	50,653
Total	51,308
Stock on hand	10,988

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.	
Receipts to-day	1,004
Receipts same day last year	660
Showing an increase of	344
Receipts since September 1, 1879	62,047
Receipts same time 1878	48,643
Showing an increase of	13,404
SHIPMENTS.	
Shipments since September 1, 1879	51,308
Shipments for same time last year	42,922
Showing an increase of	8,386

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, November 27, 1879.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Lime—Trade for the season is comparatively good, but a great falling off is noticed within the past few weeks. Prices are without change: In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2.50 per bbl. of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75 less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.50@$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer"), car-load lots $2.25 ℔ bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ℔ bbl.; marble dust in lots $3.00@$4.00 ℔ bbl.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Leather—Market firm for all grades. Shoes are very firm, and, owing to the advances that are constantly taking place in the east, prices must soon advance. No goods can now be duplicated at prices of one month or even three weeks ago. We quote hemlock sole, good, 30@32c; hemlock G. D. 27@28c; white oak sole 37@45c; Georgia upper 35@40c; harness leather 33@38c.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Paper—Market firm and active. Manilla paper No. 1 9@9½c ℔ lb; No. 2 8@8½c ℔ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ℔ lb; wrapping 5@5½c ℔ lb; straw 3¼@3¾c ℔ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 7½@8c; for wheat, 9@9½c; second-hand 6½@7c.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Hides—In the east the markets are firm and higher, though no great scarcity exists. The local hide market is very firm and quotations are sustained in every particular: Dry flint 11@12; dry salt 11@12; wet salted 7¼@8.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Wool—Heavy advances in the east and great speculations are controlling the markets. There is no material change in our market and the prices below are buyers' prices: unwashed 20@25c; washed 20@30c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Plastering Hair—Trade is very good at present: Georgia 20@25c per bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, November 27—Hay—Market active: choice Timothy $1.27@$1.35; choice mixed $1.20@$1.25; prime mixed $1.10@$1.15.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.15; Holston $1.45.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Iron Ties—Market active: pieced ties are scarce; we quote $1.87½@$1.90; whole $2.65.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Bagging — Market very firm: 2¼ lbs 12½c; 2 lbs 11½c; 1¾ lbs 11c.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Tallow—No demand and sales slow; 5@6 is the market value.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Peas—Supplies are exhausted and the demand is small.

ATLANTA, November 27—Rye—None now on the market.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Wheat Bran—$1.00@$1.05.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Market firm. Coffee firm; Rio 15½@19¼; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Market steady; old government Java 30@33; best Rio 20, choice 18. Sugars—Market firm and comparatively active: A sugar 11¼; granulated 11¾; cut loaf 12¼; powdered 12¼; white extra C 11; yellow C 9@10. Our dealers are handling small lots of New Orleans sugar. Molasses—Market steady: hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—New Orleans in demand; choice to prime 50@55c. Teas — Market quiet: Oolong 35@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00; Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 36@75; English Breakfast 30@75. Pepper quiet at 17¾; allspice, best sifted, 20; cinnamon 20; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.20@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 25@30; Crackers—Steady: milk 7½c; Boston butter 7½c; pearl oyster 7½c; soda XX 4½; soda XXX 5½; cream 7; lemon 7½; molasses cakes 8; ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Active and firm at 12½c for stick. Mackerel—Market steady; Nos. 2 and 3 are a shade lower; No. 1 medium, half barrels, $6.00@$7.00; No. 2 do. $4.50@$5.00; No. 3 do $3.50@$3.75. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $2.85; sulphur $2.60. Soda in kegs 4½c; in boxes 6c. Rice—Is very firm; fair 7½c; good 7¾; prime 8.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Sugar quiet and weak: common to good common 6¾@6¾; fair to fully fair 6⅞@7¼; prime to choice 7⅝@7¾; yellow clarified 8¼@8½. Molasses firmer; common 25@28; centrifugal 25@32; fair 30@32; prime to choice 33@39.

Dry Goods.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Nothing of especial interest has transpired to-day, and, while the market is firm and looking to higher prices, yet the changes are of no great importance and barely worth mentioning. Wool continues at firm prices in the east and all woolen goods are necessarily sustained. Cotton is steady and apparently firm, and dealers cannot tell what is to take place in the course of a few days. The price of cotton goods depends largely upon the price of the raw material, and a change in cotton either way is destined to produce a corresponding change in the goods.

Solid prints	7
Prints, new designs	6½@
Prints, past designs	6
Fine brown shirting	8½
¾ brown shirting, standard	5
7-8 " "	6
4-4 " sheeting	7
" drills	7½
⅞ bleached	5 @6
⅞ "	6 @10
4-4 "	8 @12½
-oz. white osnaburgs	7½@8
8-oz. "	10 @10½
Southern cotton plaids and stripes	8½@9
Cambrics, sharp	@7
Ticks, mattress	8 @11
" Feather	13 @18½
Yarns	90c

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Market firm and trade has improved. The following prices are fully maintained. Indigo, best, 90c @$1.10; madder 10@12c; Epsom salts 3@4c; bluestone 8@8½c; alum 3½@4; cochineal $1.10@$1.00; magnesia carb. 35@45; flor. sulphur 4½@5; rollsulphur 3½@4; camphor 40@45; copperas 1½@2; assafœtida 35; opium, gum, $5.50@$6.00; quinine $3.25; calomel 90c@$1.25; blue mass 75c; morphine $4.25@$4.50; chloroform 90c@$1.00. Castor oil $1.25 gallon; linseed oil, raw, 95; boiled $1.00; coal oil 15@20; lard oil 65@75, owing to quality; sweet oil $1.00@$3.50; tanner's oil 65@70; lubricating oil 18@40; turpentine 50. White lead 9@9½; furniture varnish $1.00@$1.35; coach varnish $1.50@$3.50; furniture glue 16@18; white 30@40; concentrated lye $3.75@$4.00 case of 4 dozen; putty 5@6; mixed paints $1.50@$2.00 gallon; axle-grease 75@$1.00 doz. Glass 8x10 $7.00; 10x12 $7.00; 10x14 $7.00; 10 x 16 $8.00; 12x14 $8.00; 12x18 $8.00; discount 50@60 per cent; quicksilver 75; shellac 55@60. Babbitt's potash $4.50; all other brands $4.00.

Country Produce.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Market quiet and steady. Eggs—Scarce and firm at 18c. Butter—Stock light; choice Tennessee in demand at 18@20c; medium 14@17c; low grades 10@14c. Poultry—Market steady: hens 18@20c; large chickens 15@18c; small sizes 10@14c; dressed chickens 9@10c per pound; turkeys 10@12½c; ducks and geese are in fair demand, but none now on the market. Sweet Potatoes—Market steady at 40@50c. Irish Potatoes—$1.50@$2.75 per barrel, according to quality. Dried Fruit—Market firm; peeled peaches 11@12c; unpeeled 4½@5c. Wax—In fair demand at 20c. Onions—Scarce; choice eastern $3.00@$3.75; Tennessee $2.75 per barrel. Cabbage—Dull at 1@1½c. Feathers—In fair demand; choice white geese, 50@55c; prime 45@50c; common mixed 35@40c. Cheese—Market active; choice cream 12½@14c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Market firm and steady. Apples—In demand; stocks ample for the present: choice northern $4.50; medium $4.00; Georgia apples in fair demand at $2.00@2.25 per barrel. Lemons—In fair demand at $6@$6.50. Oranges—$2.00@$2.50 per 100 with good stock offering. Pineapples—None here. Bananas—Scarce and in good demand in the local market. Cocoanuts 6. Figs—12½@17c. New raisins per box $3.00. ½ box $1.50; ¼ box 85c. Currants—7½@8. Cranberries—$2.75@$3.00 per bushel box; per gallon 60c. California Pears—$3.00@$4.00. Citron—22@23c. Almonds—20@22. Pecans—$4.00 per box. Brazils—10@12c. Filberts—12½@15c. Walnuts—12@15c. Peanuts—Tennessee 7½; North Carolina 7½@8; Virginia 8; demand good; roasted $1.85@$1.90 ℔ bushel.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, November 27—A fair average business is now being done here, though compared with several weeks ago trade has lessened. We quote no changes. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified, $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified, $1.25@$1.75; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $3.50@$4.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac Brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper distilled corn whisky, Georgia made, $1.75; apple and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@$1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

Tobacco.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Market steady and firm. Low grades are in fair request with stocks moderate. Manufacturers look for an advance of at least 2c per pound in all low grades within the next three months. We quote very common grades 33@34; good common grades 38@45; extra medium 45@50c; fine 11 and 12-inch 55@65; extra fine and fancy 75@90c; Brown's extra 85c; natural leaf 95c; Calhoun $1.15; Cook's extra fig 80c; Cook's extra Leatherwood 90c; Lucy Lawson 55c; shell road 52c; fine cut in pails 60@75c. Smoking tobacco—Blackwell's Durham, assorted, 55c; other brands and grades 40@58c. Lorillard's snuff, in jars, 65c; Lorillard's snuff 2-oz. packages, $12.00 per gross; Railroad Mills snuff 55c, in jars; Mrs. Miller's snuff 55c.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, November 27. — Flour — Market steady; fancy $7.50; extra family $7.25; family $7.00. Wheat—Unchanged: stocks light and receipts small; we quote millers' buying prices: Choice Tennessee $1.42@$1.44; Georgia $1.22@$1.30. Corn—Steady; new corn dull; old in quiet demand; we quote white, old crop, 73c; mixed 70c; stocks limited. Oats—In fair demand at 55@65c. Meal—In fair request at 70c. Grits—at $4.00.

NEW ORLEANS, November 27.—Corn, market easier at 52@55. Oats firmer at 45@46. Corn meal dull and lower at $2.50@$2.60. Hay unsettled; prime $19.00@$20.00.

Hardware.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Market very firm, and higher prices will evidently be asked for all kinds of hardware goods as advances in the leading markets west are constantly taking place. Trade at this place is very fair, though no great improvement is anticipated before January. We quote no change in quotations to-day. Horse-shoes $5.00; mule $6.00; Horse-shoe nails 12½@24. Hames $5.00@$9.00. Trace-chains 45@60; good demand. Shovels $8.50@$12.00. Spades $9.50@$12.00. Axes $7.00@$9.00. Cotton cards $3.50@$4.50. Well-buckets $4.00. Rope 9@17. Sweed iron 5c; rolled (or merchant bar) 4½ rate. Plow steel 5½c; cast steel 15c. Nails, basis 10d, $4.15. Powder, rifle $6.00; blasting $3.00. Bar lead 8; shot $1.75.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Chicago chamber of commerce suspended business to-day and consequently we have no report from that place. Clear Rib Sides—Market quiet at 6⅛c; pork strips 6¼@6¾. Bacon—Market quiet; sugar-cured hams 10½@10¾; sides 8½; shoulders 5¾; plain shoulders none: breakfast bacon 8@8¼. Lard—Steady at tierces, leaf, 8¼c; refined 8c; kegs, cans and buckets 8¾@9¼c.

Live Stock.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Cattle are scarce, and in moderate demand. Tennessee choice 2½@2¾; medium 2@2¼c; common 1¾c. Hogs—Stocks are small, but a poor demand exists which is apt to last until the weather is suitable for packing; we quote 4c; shoats 3½@3¾c. Sheep—Dull at 2½c for choice.

Lumber.

ATLANTA, November 27.—Market active and firm with small stocks now offering. Framing lumber $13.00; plank $14.00 per M; flooring $16.00@$20.00 per M; weatherboarding $16.00 per M; dressed on one side $15.00@$17.50 per M. Shingles—No. 1 $3.50; No. 2 $2.50 per M.

RETAIL PRICES.

ATLANTA, November 27.—The market continues without change. Vegetables are in demand. Sweet Potatoes—20c for choice; Onions 7½@10c per quart; Cabbage 10@20c per head; Turnips 20c per peck; 5c per quart. Tomatoes, canned, 15c. Eggs 20c per dozen. Chickens 15@25c. Butter—Choice Tennessee 30@35c.

MARSHAL'S SALE FOR DECEMBER, 1879—City Taxes for the year 1879—Will be sold before the City Hall door in the city of Atlanta, Fulton County, Georgia, on the first Tuesday in December, 1879, within the legal hours of sale the following property to wit:

Levied this fi. fa. on city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, containing ½ acre more or less, on Cain street, adjoining Trippe and McLin, in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga.; levied on as the property of Mrs. E. J. Peeples, for city tax for the year 1879.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Jenkins street, adjoining Markwalter and Black; mayor and council vs. Bottsford minors.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 85x105 feet more or less, on ally and Whitehall street, adjoining Jeutzen and McDaniel; mayor and council vs. Clarke Howell, jr., trustee for wife.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x90 feet more or less, on Foundry and Marietta streets, adjoining Simmons and Van Winkle; mayor and council vs. Simmons and Hunt.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 57, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅜ acre more or less, on Collins street, adjoining Frazier and Peck; mayor and council vs. Mrs. M. B. Gregory.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅜ acre more or less, on Decatur street, adjoining Krogg and Keily; mayor and council vs. Fred Krogg and mother.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre more or less, on Whitehall and Garnett streets, adjoining Dan and Knott; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Jane Smith.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1 acre more or less, on Washington and Richardson streets, adjoining Clarke and Trottie; mayor and council vs. L. H. Hall.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Church and Ellis streets, adjoining Morris; mayor and council vs. W. G. Ashley.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1 acre, more or less, on Clarke and Washington streets, adjoining Kennedy; mayor and council vs. Mrs. M. de Graffenreid.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county Ga., containing 60x80 feet more or less, on Alabama street, adjoining bank and Connally; mayor and council vs. Sidney Root, trustee for wife.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 65x95 feet more or less, on Peters street, adjoining alley and Richards; mayor and council vs. E. T. Plumer.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 33x114 feet more or less, on Jones and Martin street adjoining Thrash and Shell; mayor and council vs. Geo. McCauley, trustee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5 land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre more or less, on alley and Mangum and Thurman streets, adjoining Bentley; mayor and council vs. W. C. Beavers.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Windsor and Fulton streets, adjoining Owens and Maddox; mayor and council vs. J. S. Pursley.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅓ acre more or less, on Hunter and Fair streets, adjoining Mrs. M. L. McKey; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Elizabeth C. Wright.

Levied this fi. fa. on city lot, in ward 4, land lot 47, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 3-16 of an acre, more or less, on an alley, adjoining Venable, situated, lying and being in the city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia. Levied on as the property of A Anderson, to satisfy a tax fi. fa. for city taxes for the year 1879.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 109, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Western and Atlantic railroad, adjoining Pettis and White; mayor and council vs. C. F. Akers.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 2 lots on Windsor and Hood streets, adjoining Church and Clarke; mayor and council vs. J. B. Allen.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 25x100 feet, more or less, on Marietta street, adjoining Edwards and George; mayor and council vs. Dr. W. C. Asher.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 70x150 feet, more or less, on Hunter, Grant and Fair streets, adjoining Rawson and Springer; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Roletta Arnold.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 50x50 feet, more or less, on Foster street, adjoining Low and Scott and Kelly; mayor and council vs. C. H. Ashford.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward -, land lot 47, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Rankin street, adjoining Asher; mayor and council vs. Crawford Austin, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 100 feet, more or less, on Railroad and Marietta streets, adjoining Sowers and Scofield; mayor and council vs. Atlanta rolling mill company.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 35x100 feet, more or less, on Markham street, adjoining Carter and Martin; mayor and council vs. Daniel Airy.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x87 feet, more or less, on Haynes and Markham streets, adjoining Neal and Turner; mayor and council vs. Hal Bonner, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Railroad street, adjoining McCollough and Jenkins; mayor and council vs. Margaret Bell.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 50-135 feet, more or less, on Victoria and Johnson streets, adjoining Fitch, Dean and Craig; mayor and council vs M. A. Bell.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less, on ally and Thurman street, adjoining Beavers and Johnson; mayor and council vs. M. H. Bentley.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛th acre, more or less, on Cain street, adjoining Simmons and Jones; mayor and council vs. Annie Bennett, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 20, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Savannah and Mills streets, adjoining Harris and Martin; mayor and council vs. Albert Baker.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Factory street, adjoining Thompson and Ellison; mayor and council vs. H. Bryant.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining Neal and Key; mayor and council vs. Mrs. D. Bain.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 40x100 feet, more or less, on Valentine street, adjoining Rich and Friedman & Loveman; mayor and council vs. Willis Bailey.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Larkin street, adjoining Gaskill and Yancey; mayor and council vs. E. Butler, colored.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Richmond street, adjoining Franklin and Lane; mayor and council vs. Green Bullock, colored.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Holye and Morrow and Harper; mayor and council vs. Mrs. S. E. L. Bomar.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 7, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 80x100 feet, more or less, on an alley, adjoining Grant and Foster; mayor and council vs. Ed Barnes, col.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ½ acre, more or less, on alley and Pryor streets, adjoining alley and Porter; mayor and council vs. Henry Banks, Jr.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Peachtree and Mills street, adjoining G. S. Prior; mayor and council vs. Wm. T. Buzbee.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Houston street, adjoining Glagnin and Francis; mayor and council vs. C. W. Beall, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 143x200 feet, more or less, on Rawson street, adjoining Hightower; mayor and council vs. Henry Carter.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Gray street, adjoining Bell and Eiswald; mayor and council vs. Douglass Craddock, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on McDonough and Jones streets, adjoining Welsh and bank; mayor and council vs. R. H. Clarke, trustee.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Thurman street, adjoining McGinty and Mattox; mayor and council vs. Ed. Conner's estate.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Martin street, adjoining Pitts and Hathaway; mayor and council vs. Amos Carr, col.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1 1-16 acres, more or less, on Baker street, adjoining Beck, Tuggle and McCowan; mayor and council vs. M. A. Candler.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 57, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 80x12 feet, more or less, on Houston and Collins street, adjoining Williams and Holcombe; mayor and council vs. Mrs. L. C. Camp.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47 city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Rankin street, adjoining Austin and Asther; mayor and council vs. Tobe Clarke, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Marietta, Pine and Plum streets, adjoining Shuttles and Neal; mayor and council vs. Cook and Gunby.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Jones street, adjoining Keltner; mayor and council vs. Cotton States Life Insurance company.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Solomon street, adjoining Anderson and Tidwell; mayor and council vs. Allen Cook, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less, on Mills, Alexander and Orme streets, adjoining Crusselle; mayor and council vs. Calvert Lithograph Co.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Cain street, adjoining Smith and Hailsfield; mayor and council vs. Ben J. Cook, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 86, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Wells street, adjoining Mitchell and Baker; mayor and council vs. Coleman Cothran, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 55x100 feet, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Thompson and Goldsmith; mayor and council vs. Thos. Clarke, col.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing — acres, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining White; mayor and council vs. Henry Camp's col.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x100 feet, more or less, on Fortune street, adjoining Sparks and Croft; mayor and council vs. F. N. Chisolm's estate.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Butler street, adjoining Stanford and Harrison; mayor and council vs. Z. W. Cargile, col.

Also at the same time and place, ½ interest in city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 2½ acres, more or less, on Rolling Mill and Morris streets, adjoining Mitchell and Neal; mayor and council vs. — Curry.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1-16 acre more or less, on Gullatt street, adjoining Floyd and Freeman; mayor and council vs. Annie Davis, colored.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less, on Magazine street, adjoining Clarke and Kuhn; mayor and council vs. B. Z. Dutton.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅜ acre more or less, on Connally and Werner streets, adjoining Wells and Gann; mayor and council vs. S. G. Dorsey.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 47, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 80x100 feet, more or less, on an alley, adjoining Zuber; mayor and council vs. Grandison B. Daniel, colored.

Also, at the same time and place, ½ interest in city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 2 acres, more or less, on Hunter street, adjoining Ware; mayor and council vs. L. B. Davis.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Haynes street, adjoining Neal and Conyers; mayor and council vs. Mrs. L. C. Dorman.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Mays' alley, adjoining Thurman and Elliott; mayor and council vs. W. H. Donahoo.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Mangum street, adjoining Weimer and Wilson; mayor and council vs. John H. Ellsworth.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 49x300 feet, more or less, on Houston street, adjoining Eiswald and Moore; mayor and council vs. W. L. Ellis.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Mays' ally, adjoining Thurman and Mays; mayor and council vs. Ed R. Elliott.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Crew street, adjoining Thomas A. Martin and public school; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Elizabeth Evans.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Rhodes street, adjoining Hoyt and Irby; mayor and council vs. Mrs. M. A. Fry.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Peters street, adjoining Sewell and Hathaway; mayor and council vs. Jas Farrell.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre more or less, on Mitchell and Hunter streets, adjoining Evans and Bridwell; Mayor and council vs. Sippio P. Frazier.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga. containing ¼ acre more or less, on Newton and Elliott streets, adjoining McCowan and Clarke; mayor and council vs. J. W. Flournoy.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 4 acres more or less, on Foster, Young and Hilliard streets, adjoining Kershaw; mayor and council vs. John N. Fain.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 45x75 feet more or less, on Trenholm street, adjoining Hall and Drummond; mayor and council vs. T. K. Fuller.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Jones avenue and Edwards street, adjoining Michelberry; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Josephine Ferris.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5 land lot 79, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 62x164 feet, more or less, on Mills and Luckie streets, adjoining Hoyt; mayor and council vs. Fitzgibbons.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x200 feet, more or less, on Hood street, adjoining Werner; mayor and council vs. T. J. Guimarin.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Ellis street, adjoining Maddox and Daniel; mayor and council vs. Mrs. E. A. Gordon.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 3¾ acres, more or less, on McDonough street, adjoining Reed and Marvin; mayor and council vs. Mrs. M. E. Grantham.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Richmond and Crumly streets, adjoining Jennings and Jennings; mayor and council vs. F. C. Grant.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre more, more or less, on Hightower street, adjoining Anthony and Wells; mayor and council vs. Allen Green.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 76, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 95x100 feet, more or less, on alley and Crew street, adjoining alley and Boynton; mayor and council vs. C. G. Gross.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 31x100 feet, more or less, on Hills avenue and Peters street, adjoining Neal and Smith; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Tabitha Gammon.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 51, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1 acre, more or less, on Houston, Butler and Ellis streets, adjoining Makerson; mayor and council vs. T. S. Giles.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Hull street, adjoining Hill and Slofer; mayor and council vs. Nelson Gilmer.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 30x100 feet more or less, on Calhoun street, adjoining Grant and Shearer; mayor and council vs. Mrs. B. C. Gannon's estate.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on alley, adjoining Donahoo and Johnson; mayor and council vs. M. Goldsmith, colored.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 110, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1 acre, more or less, on Chestnut, Foundry and Granger streets, adjoining Smith; mayor and council vs. E. M. Greeson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre more or less, on Houston street, adjoining Lumpkin and Collins; mayor and council vs. Wm. Gaines.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 65x200 feet, more or less, on Stonewall street, adjoining Barnes and Gordon; mayor and council vs. Lucy A. Gilmore.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Davis street, adjoining Carterne and Malone; mayor and council vs. S. L. Harris.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Larkin street, adjoining Prophet and Defoor; mayor and council vs. Mrs. M. Howard.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Railroad street, adjoining Smith and Hall; mayor and council vs. J. M. Hambrick.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Joyner street, adjoining Stewart and Cameron; mayor and council vs. Berry Hill, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 40x80 feet, more or less, on an alley and Fair street, adjoining Hunnicutt; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Emma C. Hunnicutt.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Baker street, adjoining Conly and Fagan; mayor and council vs. Mary J. Harris.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Gray street, adjoining Rosser and McGee; mayor and council vs. A Heals.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, city of Atlanta, Fulton county Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on an alley and Emma street, adjoining McGuff and Powell; mayor and council vs. John T. Hunter.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 78, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 1-16 acre, more or less, on Foundry street, adjoining Mayson and Crosby; mayor and council vs. Mrs. L. H. Hunt.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 45, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Hilliard street, adjoining Dunn and Coakly; mayor and council vs. H. Hudgins.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Fair street, adjoining Wynn and Alexander; mayor and council vs. Mrs. A. F. Head.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on alley and Marietta street, adjoining Plant; mayor and council vs. J. Herrington.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Bell and Gilmer street, adjoining Anderson; mayor and council vs. Ben Hill, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 75x163 feet, more or less, on Pratt and Fort street, adjoining alley and Tolbert; mayor and council vs. A. A. Hammett.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 18, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Randolph street, adjoining Stewart and Rice; mayor and council vs. I. A. Hopper.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 47, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more and less, on an alley and Pine street, adjoining Ford and Monroe; mayor and council vs. George Harris.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 82, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on an alley and Strong street, adjoining Thrower and Wardlow; mayor and council vs. Nancy M. Hartman.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining Estes and Jones; mayor and council vs. Miss Mattie Horton.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot —, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Reed and Frazier street, adjoining ———; mayor and council vs. Howe and Hubbell.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 79, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Mills and Venable streets, adjoining Miller and Cooper; mayor and council vs. Mrs. E. W. Hodgson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Larkin street, adjoining Prophet; mayor and council vs. Mrs. M. Hancock and Mrs. L. A. Appleton.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Moore street, adjoining Edens and Robbins; mayor and council vs. J. H Holland.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x140 feet, more or less, on Randolph street, adjoining Green and Terrill; mayor and council vs. Ralph Hill.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Windsor and Fulton street, adjoining Dewald; mayor and council vs. C. C. Ingalls.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Humphries street, adjoining Hammond; mayor and council vs. Lizzie Johnson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¾ acre, more or less, on Ivy street, adjoining Browing and Cook; mayor and council vs. Wm. Johnson's estate.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Magazine street, adjoining Loyd and Whitfield; mayor and council vs. Wm. Johnson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Connally street, adjoining Chapman; mayor and council vs. Wm. Jennings.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 46, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 3-16 acre, more or less, on Fort street, adjoining Tanner and Lee; mayor and council vs. Richard Jackson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x100 feet, more or less, on an ally, adjoining Hardy; mayor and council vs. Sam Johnson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Cox street, adjoining Massey and Luckie; mayor and council vs. Jacob M. Johnson, agent.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 108, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 50x120 feet, more or less, on Beckwith street, adjoining Jennings and Johnson; mayor and council vs. Maria Johnson.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on alley and Foundry street, adjoining McAfee and Low; mayor and council vs. Thomas Johnson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on alley and Thurman street, adjoining Church and Akridge; mayor and council vs. Green P. Johnson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 22x100 feet, more or less, on Peters and Bradberry streets, adjoining Defoor and Huff; mayor and council vs. H. W. Jones.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 77, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acre, more or less, on Railroad street, adjoining Berry and Jenkins; mayor and council vs. Taylor Jenkins, col.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅜ acre, more or less, on Richmond and Martin streets, adjoining Lane and Mynatt; mayor and council vs. Jennings & Melon.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅓ acre, more or less, on Ira street, adjoining Lively; mayor and council vs. J. F. Jones.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot —, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Wells street, adjoining ———; mayor and council vs. H. T. Johnson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 53, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 100x72 feet, more or less, on Glynn street, adjoining Cook and Jarvis; mayor and council vs. A. J. Joy.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 3, land lot 54, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on McDonough street, adjoining Gleason and Allen; mayor and council vs. Mrs. Emma M. Judson.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52 city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 21x149 feet, more or less, on Decatur street, adjoining Kennedy, Traynham, Giese and Ray; mayor and council vs. Mrs. J. J. Kennedy.

Also at the same time and place, city lot in ward 2, land lot 85, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing 10 acres, more or less, on Humphries street, adjoining city limits and the brewery; mayor and council vs. M. Kries.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 5, land lot 82, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Gray street, adjoining Harrington and Williams; mayor and council vs. Dave Kinnobsen.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 83, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Ga., containing ¼ acres, more or less, on Magazine street, adjoining Keltner and Dameron; mayor and council vs. Mary A. Keltner.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 21x140 feet, more or less, on Decatur street, adjoining Yancey and Kennedy; mayor and council vs. W. E. Kennedy, minor.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 1, land lot 84, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing ⅛ acre, more or less, on Tatnall and Markham streets, adjoining Jones; mayor and council vs. Wm. Lee's estate.

Also, at the same time and place, city lot in ward 4, land lot 52, city of Atlanta, Fulton county, Georgia, containing 100x163 feet, more or less, on Fort and Foster streets, adjoining Jordan; mayor and council vs. Lynch and Savage.

W. H. HOLCOMBE, City Marshal.
nov4-dlaw4w-sat

IRONING TABLE.

CAYLOR'S EXCELSIOR IRONING TABLE!

THE GREATEST CONVENIENCE OUT

This Invention consists of an Ironing Table and Skirt Board, Bosom Board, Sleeve and Press Board, Clothes Rack and Iron Stand combined, so arranged as to form the most convenient machine for this business in use.

A success, having proved itself such under every test, whether in the hands of the Agent or in use. It is as necessary to a family as a cook stove or sewing machine. Sold in the city only by canvassers. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

PATENTED FEB. 13th, 1877.

Awarded First Premium at North Georgia and State Fairs.

PRICE, THREE DOLLARS. COUNTY RIGHTS FOR THE STATE OF GEORGIA FOR SALE BY T. H. BOWLES, PHŒNIX PLANING MILL, ATLANTA, GA.
000 nov14—d1m

SEEDS, MACHINERY, ETC.

STEAM ENGINES **Seeds.**

We offer newest improvements in STEAM ENGINES, either Traction or Common, Portable or Stationary. SEED WHEAT—We have the finest DALLAS RUST PROOF, GOLDEN STRAW, WHITE, Etc. Also, RUST PROOF OATS, RYE, BARLEY, CLOVER, GRASS AND PLOWS. Send for Prices.

Mark W. Johnson & Co.
000 aug21 dtf FARM IMPLEMENT WAREHOUSE, 27 MARIETTA STREET, ATLANTA

LAW CARDS.

MILTON A. CANDLER. WM. S. THOMSON
CANDLER & THOMSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Room No. 3 Brown Block, Opposite Union Car Shed, on Wall street, between Kimball House and Markham House. 575 nov22—d3m

J. B. ESTES. CLAUD ESTES.
J. B. ESTES & SON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA. Practice in the Courts of the Western Circuit, in the Supreme Court of Georgia, and elsewhere when specially retained. 000 nov22—dtf

S. A. REID, ATTORNEY AT LAW, EATONTON, GEORGIA. 449 sep27 d6m

R. K. MC CAY BENJ. F. ABBOTT.
McCAY & ABBOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS, 7½ Whitehall street—Rooms Nos. 17 and 18. ATLANTA, GEORGIA. 38 sep4 d3m

J. F. HILLYER. T. W. H. HARRIS.
HILLYER & HARRIS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, OVER NO. 40 BROAD STREET, ROME, GA. Refer by permission to Anderson, Starr & Co., 353 Broadway, N. Y.; R. F. Lawton, Banker, Macon, Ga.; Hon. Jos. E. Brown, Hon. Geo. Hillyer, Atlanta, Ga.; Berrys & Co., Camp, Glover & Co., Rome, Ga. 17 sep2, 1879—d6m

CALVIN GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, MADISON, GEORGIA. Practices in the Courts of the Ocmulgee Circuit and elsewhere by special contract. Collections promptly attended to. 000 aug7 d12m

WM. A. HAYGOOD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, ATLANTA, GEORGIA. 590 aug '79 d1y 54 Whitehall street.

S. G. McLENDON, ATTORNEY AT LAW, THOMASVILLE, GEORGIA. Collections promptly attended to. Office corner Broad and Jackson streets, opposite Mitchell House. 225 apr8,'79 d12m

B. S. IRVIN, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW WASHINGTON, GEORGIA. Will practice in Wilkes and other counties of the Northern Circuit and in the Supreme Court of Georgia. Collections faithfully attended to. 266 dec14,1878—d1y

SPOOL COTTON
ESTABLISHED 1812.

CLARK'S TRADE O.N.T. MARK SPOOL COTTON.

GEORGE A. CLARK. SOLE AGENT,
400 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The distinctive features of this spool cotton are that it is made from the very finest SEA ISLAND COTTON. It is finished soft as the cotton from which it is made; it has no waxing or artificial finish to deceive the eyes; it is the strongest, smoothest and most elastic sewing thread in the market; for machine sewing it has no equal; it is wound on WHITE SPOOLS. The Black is the most perfect JET BLACK every produced in spool cotton, being dyed by a system patented by ourselves. The colors are dyed by the NEW ANILINE PROCESS rendering them so perfect and brilliant that dress makers everywhere use them instead of sewing silks.

A Gold Medal was awarded this spool cotton at Paris, 1878, for "great strength" and "general excellence," being the highest award given for spool cotton.

We invite comparison and respectfully ask ladies to give it a fair trial and convince themselves of its superiority over all others.

To be had at wholesale at MOORE, MARSH & CO.'S, M. C. & J. F. KISER & CO.'S, And at retail at the Popular Dry Goods House of

AUSTELL & MANGUM.
256 oct11—d3m

THE Cincinnati Packing Co.

PACKERS OF

PORK, LARD,

—AND—

QUEEN OF THE WEST BRAND OF

EXTRA SUGAR CURED HAMS, SHOULDERS AND BREAKFAST BACON.

Cincinnati, Ohio.
537 nov20—d3m

THE EQUITABLE LIFE Assurance Society of the United States

No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
HENRY B. HYDE, President. JNO. W. ALEXANDER, Vice-President.
GEO. T. G. WHITE, Gen'l Southern Manager.
CASH ASSETS, $36,000,000.
CASH SURPLUS, $7,000,000.

1. Throughout the United States the Old and New Policies alike, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, are made incontestable after three years from their date.

2. The contract is concisely and clearly expressed, containing only such provisions as are necessary to protect the Policy-holders.

3. Each ordinary Policy provides for a definite surrender-value in paid-up Assurance, in case the Policy is forfeited after three years from its date.

4. The "Tontine Savings Fund Policy" now issued by this Society, and which has been in successful operation for the last ten years, during which period it has been extensively patronized by all the leading business men and firms of the country. Has produced results unprecedented in the annals of Life Assurance.

The average annual new business of the Equitable Life Assurance Society has for the past eight years been LARGER THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER COMPANY IN EXISTENCE.

This is due, in part, to the great financial success of the Society; to its invariable promptness in the settlement of death claims; to its strict adherence to equitable as distinguished from merely technical settlements, and to its special forms of assurance under which the most liberal divisions of profits are realized.

For full particulars apply to JOSEPH H. MORGAN, Resident Agent, DeGive's Opera House, (up-stairs.)
497 nov18—d2w

SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

R O S A D A L I S

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist, and is an excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman and child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

JNO. F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO
8 College Place, NEW YORK.

DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale Agents, Atlanta, Ga.
70 mch5 deowly & weowly

LOTTERIES.

L.S.L.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION! Over Half a Million Distributed.

Louisiana State Lottery Company;

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes, in 1868, **for the term of Twenty-five Years,** to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. **Its Grand Single Number Drawings** will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT, during which will take place the **115th GRAND MONTHLY** AND THE **Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,** At New Orleans, **Tuesday, December 16th, 1879,** Under the personal supervision & management of **Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia**

CAPITAL PRIZE. $100,000.

Notice—Tickets are Ten Dollars only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2 Tenths, $1.

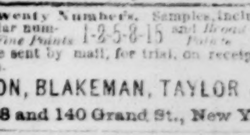
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$100,000	$100,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50 "	500	25,000
100 "	300	30,000
200 "	200	40,000
600 "	100	60,000
10,000 "	10	100,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
100 Approximation Prizes of	$200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
100 " "	75	7,500
11,279 Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of La. } Commissioners.
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Va. }

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans. Write for circulars or send orders to **M. A. DAUPHIN,** P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., or Same Person at **No. 319 Broadway, New York,** or P. O. Box No 184, Atlanta, Ga.
339 nov11—d&wky3w

SPENCERIAN



STEEL PENS

of the Very Best European Make, and unrivaled for Flexibility, Durability, and Evenness of Point.

REAL SWAN QUILL ACTION.

In Twenty Numbers. Samples, including the popular numbers, *Fine Points* 1-2-5-8-15 and *Broad Points* 3-16-18 will be sent by mail, for trial, on receipt of 25 Cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO., 138 and 140 Grand St., New York.
d3m fri tues

Notice to Debtors and Creditors.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—ALL PERsons having demands against Aaron B. Merriam, deceased, late of said county, are hereby notified to present properly attested to the undersigned within the time prescribed by law. All persons indebted to said deceased are required to make immediate payment to the undersigned. MARSHALL J. CLARKE, As Executor of Aaron B. Merriam, deceased.
681 oct31—dlaw6w fri

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S Boarding & Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d Street, New York. REOPENS OCT. 1. FRENCH AND GERMAN languages practically taught. Thorough training in primary, according to collegiate departments. Singing, (solfege), Drawing, Painting, and Needle-work included. Each pupil receives the personal care and supervision of Mrs. Reed. aug20—d3m tues fri

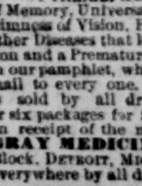
ATLANTA COTTON FACTORY Notice!

THIS COMPANY PROPOSE TO ORGANIZE a force sufficient to run the Mill day and night from and after January first, or sooner if possible. We shall require about two hundred additional active and healthy women and girls. We very much prefer to learn native help to procuring experts from other places. The Mill will be run on and after the 10th instant, until 10 o'clock at night, to give persons who desire to learn the business full opportunity to do so. Applicants can obtain full information by applying at my office between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock and 5:30 and 6:30 o'clock p. m.

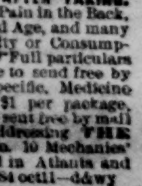
GEO. B. HARRIS, Superintendent.
218 nov9—dtf sun wed fri

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

TRADE MARK The Great TRADE MARK



English Remedy, An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhea, Impotency, and all Diseases that follow, as a sequence of Self-



BEFORE TAKING. Abuse; as Loss AFTER TAKING. of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave. Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., No. 10 Mechanics' Block, DETROIT, MICH. Sold in Atlanta and everywhere by all druggists. [284 oct11—d&wy

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6 3/4; in New York at ——; in Atlanta at 11⅛c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for to-day, in Georgia, falling barometer, increasing southeasterly winds, generally warmer and cloudy weather, with numerous rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 27, 10:31 P. M. All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humid'y Pr ct*	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	30.15	58	87	S. E.	Fresh	.07	Lt. Rain
Augusta	30.26	61	88	....	Calm	.01	Fair.
Corsicana	29.84	68	84	S.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Galveston	29.91	72	95	S.	Fresh	.12	Cloudy.
Indianola	29.95	72	96	N.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.15	7[illegible]	81	E.	Gent	.00	Fair.
Mobile	30.08	68	100	S.	Fresh	.01	Lt. Rain
Montgom'ry	30.12	66	90	S.	Light	.22	Thr't'ng
New Orleans	30.03	71	90	S.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.12	67	9[illegible]	S. E.	Light	.02	Clr'n up
Savannah	30.23	63	89	S. E.	Gent	.00	Fair.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 27, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	WIND. Direction	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.29	51	72	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
11:31	30.21	59	70	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.17	57	94	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.15	58	87	S. E.	Fresh	.03	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.15	58	87	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Lt Rain
10:31 "	30.15	58	87	S. E.	Fresh	.07	Lt. Rain

Mean daily bar.	30.190	Maximum ther.	.60
Mean daily ther.	56.0	Minimum ther.	.51
Mean daily humid.	81.0	Total rainfall.	.10

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is a low as a well made Sewing Machine can be solds and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St., & RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

398 mar25,'79 d1y

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Concordia Hall—Art Illustrations.
Libel for divorce—J. S. Holliday.
Proclamation—Alfred H. Colquitt.
Boneset Bourbon Tonic—Chambers & Brown.
Figs at auction—W. C. Morris & Co.
The Nashville Weekly American.

MEETINGS

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Knights of Honor.

Georgia Lodge, 127, K. of H., meets to-night at 7.30 o'clock, at the usual place. Full and punctual attendance is requested. H. C. MITCHELL, nov28—d1t Reporter.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 28, 1879

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Atlanta has four broom factories.

—Vagrancy has suffered a severe shock in Atlanta.

—Work on the Catholic church is progressing rapidly.

—Wednesday next the city election comes off.

—The marriage "boom" in Atlanta is growing.

—The outskirts of the city is being built up rapidly.

—Lock your doors and bar your windows or the tramps will march in.

—Captain Burke is said to be arranging for a concert to come off at an early day.

—Summer weather has returned and mosquitoes are expected daily.

—Newspaper correspondents are having a lively time in Atlanta at present.

—The first weapon used by George Washington was a hatchet.

—All of the restaurants of the city are well provided with every variety of game.

—Sportsmen are getting their guns cleaned out.

—A number of hunting parties will spend to-day in the woods around Atlanta.

—Atlanta has an inspector of hotel registers.

—Atlanta's manufacturing interests are increasing rapidly.

—More telephone wires are being put up in all portions of the city.

—A new livery and sale stable is being organized in Atlanta.

—Two car loads of cattle and hogs reached the city yesterday from the west.

—Preparations are being made to extend some of the street car tracks of the city.

—The superior court will open up this morning.

—The officers at the city hall transacted very little business yesterday.

—In the play of Si Slocum the dog Jack was well supported by the grindstone, the ladder and the well.

—The pens at the various stock yards of the city are filled with hundreds of head of hogs and cattle.

—Christmas goods are being brought to Atlanta by the car load. Now is the time to advertise these goods.

—A Georgia editor contemplates writing a book entitled "A trip to Cuba and back for sixty-five cents."

—Pat Lynch proposes to run up the new building for ex-Governor Brown in a big hurry.

—More five cent cigars are smoked in Atlanta than in any other city in the state. Nickolers Spicer take notice.

—A man died yesterday while attempting to sing a selection from Pinafore. Cow pen bladder.

—The scaffolding around the Inman building, corner of Broad and Alabama streets, has been pulled down, as the building can now stand without being supported.

—If the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals could have seen a tin can chasing a dog yesterday, no doubt the can would have been promptly arrested.

—From the way that Judge Pittman is issuing marriage licenses we are inclined to think that the matrimonial fire is as high as ever in Atlanta.

—Atlanta has a half dozen fine restaurants this year against two last year, and it is a remarkable fact that all of them seem to be doing a good business.

—The police have succeeded in arresting Tunie Tarver, charged with stealing about ninety dollars and a gold watch from the residence of J. O. Harris, on Peachtree street. Neither the watch nor the money has been recovered. The watch is numbered 1,402.

—Judge Hillyer, it is said, will pass sentence, to-day, on Nat Anderson, who was convicted in the superior court Wednesday last of voluntary manslaughter. The court room will doubtless be filled with people when the sentence is passed. The action of the court in this matter may take place at the opening of the day's session.

Safety of Public Schools.

A committee from the general council and the chief of the fire department have visited all the public schools in the city with a view to ascertaining the ease with which children could obtain egress in case of fire. They found the buildings all well arranged for such an emergency, and the children are so trained that the least danger from fire is a remote possibility.

At the Crew street school the experiment of emptying the up-stairs rooms of about 250 children was tried and they were every one out in 56 seconds after the tap of a bell. The committee will make a report of their visit to the city council. They will recommend that the doors in all the schools be made to open outward. When this is done the schools will be as safe as the most nervous patron could wish.

Temperance News.

Mr. J. G. Thrower is pushing the temperance boom finely. He instituted a lodge of Good Templars at Belmont, Gwinnett county, on Wednesday afternoon, and on Thursday instituted another at Sheffield.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE FIELD—THE FARM—THE GARDEN.

Stock—Fowls—Feeding—Use It—Farm Notes—Sheep Notes—Good Wheat—Poultry Hints—Fat Turkeys—Pear Blight—Flowers and Plants.

ON THE FARM.

A busier time on the farms now than city people think. Stables and sheds, fences and gates should all be looked after. Future warmth and comfort requires that a good sized wood-pile should be made. We are now having beautiful weather. Off in the country the squirrel is engaged in laying up winter stores. The poultry wanders over the farm and scratches among the fallen leaves, while the old house dog lies in the sun. The bracing mornings tone up and invigorate the system, whose vitality had been reduced by the heats of summer. The bright beautiful flowers are dead, but remembering that all nature is getting ready for its winter sleep, the farmer can look forward to the resurrection which the spring will bring.

STOCK.

We notice in Atlanta and various localities in Fulton county a number of Jersey cows. Now a farmer must not imagine if he has a Jersey his milk and butter is secured. This is but a part of the plan to secure it. Cattle of all kinds require care, attention and food of a proper quality. Winter approaches and cold will make large drafts on fat. Cattle should be protected from the cold and wind and must have heat-producing food. The frost has deprived much of the grass of its nutritious qualities. Do not check the growth of cattle in the winter. Keep them comfortable and warm. Warmth saves food. The food should be ample and of a quality to produce fat and muscle. Dry corn-stalks, frozen turnips and frozen or musty grass are poor excuses for animal food and will not make a Jersey give milk.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

It is doubtful if many farmers fully appreciate the value of fertilizers. They are a necessity in this old country. In soiling cattle by feeding green crops one cannot well do without them. Their lasting qualities are much greater than one would suppose.

OUR CAPACITY FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

Of 15,000,000,000 acres of arable lands in the United States, only about 174,000,000 have yet been utilized. The annual products of these latter are so immense and carry such countless herds of farm animals that the value of the combined annual product and increase carries the figures to such proportions as to seem incredible. After satisfying the needs of our people at home, our agricultural productions alone furnish, through exports of the surplus, more than enough to pay for all our purchases abroad. It supports us, is the main creator of our natural wealth and the surest reliance for the means wherewith to meet our national obligations.

FOWLS.

Fowls cannot get along well on grain food alone, and must in both winter and summer, the latter especially, be supplied with some green, succulent food, or they will ere long become diseased or sickly, when the matter of profit will become very problematic indeed. A place must be small indeed which cannot afford enough grass for a flock of fowls.

GOOD WHEAT.

To make a good crop of wheat good land is essential; this must be in good order, the grain must be sown at the proper time, in the proper way, and be properly harvested. In using phosphates the quantity of wheat is increased. If poor land is to be sown in wheat it should be made rich by barn-yard manure, or by clover. Lime will increase the crop of wheat, it decomposes ingredients in the soil, and this decomposition liberates a number of chemical agents which give energy to the growth and development of all plants. Wheat ripens earlier on manured land, but too much manure may be injurious by causing a too luxuriant growth.

COMFORTS FOR COWS.

At this season of the year milk cows should have good attention. They should be well housed and well fed. The stalls or stables should be well ventilated, clean, moderately warm and provided with suitable bedding. Straw, hay etc., is very good food, yet cows should have chopped roots, cut hay or straw mixed with meal. A nice feed is to cut up hay in pieces of about one inch in length, put it in a tight box and pour boiling water upon it; then sprinkle on a little salt and cover the whole with a little bran or meal. When cool feed, say a bushel at a time. Cows should be salted two or three times a week.

POULTRY HINTS.

—Ventilation is necessary to the health of fowls.

—Charcoal is good for chickens. It purifies their system.

—Fowls must have gravel or coarse sand; it is just as necessary as food.

—Keep chickens free from vermin. A great many of the ailments to which fowls are subject are caused by lice.

—It is a good plan at this season to feed young stock cooked vegetables, mashed and mixed with scalded corn; it is a healthful and economical way of feeding.

—Fowl houses and yards should be well drained; low, damp grounds are very unhealthy for chickens. A bank or hill-side is the best location for a poultry house.

FLOWERS AND PLANTS.

—Flowers are always borne in much greater profusion upon a young, thrifty plant than upon an old one, worn out and unfit for further service.

—Dig up flower beds and leave them rough. The frost will do a great deal in making the soil much more mellow. Apply manure whenever needed, spading it in well.

—There is such a thing as too much potting a plant, just so much so as giving them too little sunlight. The chief essentials in successful plant culture are air, light, heat and cleanliness.

—In potting plants, for soil use one-third garden soil, one third sand and one-third well decayed manure. Never put a small-rooted plant into a large pot. Damp sand is the best thing to root cuttings in.

—To winter geraniums cut off every leaf and bud and set the plants into a box of sand or sandy loam in the cellar. If put into pure sand an occasional watering afterwards may be needed. If loam is used the watering given when first put in will do for the winter.

HINTS TO FARMERS.

—After the frost has killed the stems of asparagus and the bed has been cleaned it is a good plan to give it a dressing of manure.

—To stop a hen from setting, put her in the coop and give her plenty to eat and drink. Three or four days will generally do the cure.

—The practice of letting sheep run wild must be abandoned and the scrub males must be got rid of. To make sheep raising a certain success, requires time, patience, study and judgment.

—Agriculture leads the mind directly to the contemplation of the glorious creations of the Deity. This tends to elevate and expand the mind and brings a calm contentment which false ambition and vicious pleasures cannot destroy.

—Potatoes and turnips are healthy food for working and carriage horses. Wash them clean, slice moderately fine and sprinkle a little salt and meal over them. Three times a week is enough to feed in this manner, and soon the beneficial effects will be apparent in the glossy satin of the hair.

EGGS FOR WINTER.

—If hens have a warm house and enough to eat, and of the right kind, they will lay well in winter. Some grain should be fed to fowls, yet all of the waste meat and scraps should be saved and fed to the hens in winter. It is also a good plan to hatch out some early and some late chickens, as in that way the late ones will be laying when the older ones want to set.

FAT TURKEYS.

An old farmer took four turkeys and fed them on meal, boiled potatoes and oats. Four others of the same brood were at the same time confined in another pen and fed daily on the same article, but with one pint of very finely pulverized charcoal mixed with their food—mixed meal and boiled potatoes. They also had a plentiful supply of charcoal in their pen. The eight were killed on the same day and there was a difference of one and a-half pounds each in favor of the fowls which had been supplied with charcoal, they being much the fattest and the meat being greatly superior in point of tenderness and flavor.

USE IT.

Very often on the streets of Atlanta farmers from the country can be seen offering for sale the best of their bacon, lard, corn, cows, lambs, etc. Now, is this the better plan? Why not keep the best at home for yourself? Why sell your best horse and keep an inferior one to work? Why dispose of a good cow and retain an inferior one to milk? Your stock or farm will not improve by selling the best. If you have anything extra good on the farm keep it yourself; get the good of it, improve it, and make it a part of your home.

SHEEP NOTES.

—There are twenty well defined and fixed breeds of English sheep.

—The estimated wool clip of Los Animas county, Texas, this fall, will bring $15,000.

—Sixty-eight fine merino rams were recently purchased for Colorado parties from Mrs Bacon, of Almeda county, Cal., for which over $4,000 were paid.

—The cheapest meat for the farmer is mutton. It costs ntohing, as its fleece will pay for its keeping. A sheep is easily killed and dressed, and then, too, it is the healthiest kind of meat.

PEAR BLIGHT.

From Cobb county we have received a letter asking some questions about pear blight.

We have repeatedly written on this subject. As yet, the blight is much an unknown disease to horticulturists, at least, the cause and remedies are unknown. No doubt one cause of blight is bad culture and no pruning. Orchards are generally overgrown with all kinds of weeds, broom-sedge, briars, etc., thus forming a secure cover for insects of all kinds. Pear trees frequently dig out from the ravages of insects propagated year after year by allowing the trees to be choked by all kinds of noxious weeds. When superphosphates are used around the roots of fruit trees they are not so liable to the attacks of insects as those that are manured with vegetable matter.

FEEDING.

Remember that the best stock yields the most profit. Fatten your old stock and keep the young growing. More profit can be made by feeding a pig twelve months than by taking twenty-four months to fit it for market. By using grain and keeping stock warm and comfortable, you can enrich your farm. The effects of feeding corn or grain to your cows and young stock enhances the value of your manure-pile far more than you have an idea of.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

—Texas has a single flock of sheep numbering 63,000.

—The Hessian fly continues to do serious damage to the wheat in southern Indiana.

—There are 60,000 acres in California covered with vineyards.

—A large area of wheat will be sown in Rockdale county, Georgia.

—The cabbage crop this year is said to be the largest that has been raised for many years.

—The farmers of Minnesota harvested this year a bushel of wheat for every inhabitant of the United States.

—According to Professor Gray, eighty-six of the common weeds in the United States have been brought over from Europe.

—A Gwinnett county, Georgia, farmer has produced and gathered the present year 135 bushels of corn on one and a quarter acres of land.

—Mr. Abel, of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, raised a pumpkin which measured seven feet in length, seven and a half inches in circumference, and weighed 110 pounds.

—J. J. Rozar, of Dodge county, Georgia, has gathered fifteen bales of cotton from a two-horse farm and will get two more from it, besides two or three hundred bushels of corn. On another farm he has made four bales from five acres and a half.

FARM NOTES.

—An excess of salt in the food retards the fattening of animals.

—Give the potato ashes, lime, superphosphate, bone flour or plaster.

—Chopped onions, with a little ginger mixed in, is said to be a sure cure for chicken cholera.

—Farm stock is the best capital a farmer can have, for it furnishes the manure by which rich harvests are secured.

—The cause of rancidity in butter is due to the fact that the buttermilk, or the water used in washing the butter is not all worked out. It never results, as some seem to suppose, because it is not sufficiently salted.

—Before winter sets in it is a good time to have a general clearing up about the premises. Every tool should be put in its place, and fields, yards and buildings cleaned of rubbish.

—Different animals have different appetites, and the habits of each animal should be studied, so as to adapt the feed to each in such a way as to promote the most vigorous growth and health of each.

—Cover asparagus plants, as freezing weather approaches, with a heavy dressing of horse manure. It will protect them through the winter and enrich them next spring.

Picturesque Scenes in Atlanta.

Ernest Ingersoll in Harper for December.

On Monday you may see tall, straight negro girls marching through the street carrying enormous bundles of soiled clothes upon their heads; or a man with a great stack of home-made, unpainted, and splint-bottomed chairs, out from among the white legs and rungs of which his black visage peers curiously; or urchins under baskets of flowers poised like crowns. Troops of little black boys, bare-footed, bare-headed, and ragged "to a degree," as a certain English novelist is fond of expressing it, go about carrying bags in which they gather up rags in a manner wholly different from the New York chiffoniers. At certain corners stand farmers in scant clothing of homespun, and the most bucolic of manners, waiting for some one to buy for a dollar, or even half a dollar, the little load of wood piled up on the centre of a home-made wagon so diminutive that two men could walk away with the whole affair, while the third carried the mule under his arm. It is great fun, too, to go to the postoffice after the arrival of the noon mails from the north. The office closes its windows, although it is in the middle of the day, and devotes itself to the task of distribution. Meanwhile the crowd accumulate—mostly the rabble who get a letter about once in four weeks, but mixed up of all sorts—and amuse themselves by making remarks not always complimentary to the rule of the office, or stand patiently in line until the window opens. This delay in a post office which supports the delivery system looks like a "relic;" but everybody has time enough in Georgia.

On certain days you will hear the beating of triangles, and have your attention attracted to the red flag of the curb-stone auctioneer, whose volubility will be heard above the din of traffic. These out-of-door auctions are always amusing, and the crowd of negroes, "poor whites" and loungers that they gather afford an interesting study to the lover of physiognomy. It is like a bit of the Bowery or Chatham street turned out of doors; but the articles sold are more miscellaneous and wretched. You may buy worn-out stoves and tables, second-hand bacon, muddy croquet sets, rubber hose of one kind and cotton hose of quite another, canary birds, hat racks, baby carriages, old fruit jars, clothing, bath tubs, straw sunbonnets and hats, squirrel cages, carpets, books, bedclothes made "befoh de wah," sweet-oil, saws, crockery, iron garden settees, ice cream freezers, saddles, window-sashes—everything out of time and miserable, from a pair of snuffers to horse and wagon alive and harnessed.

Moonlight and Music.

A gentleman from the western part of the city, visited THE CONSTITUTION office yesterday to protest against a rather regular serenader in his neighborhood. His ears are evidently too long for his repose. Now a reporter don't object to a serenade, provided always that the music be good, the instrumentation good also, selections from Pinafore not chosen, and the distance sufficient to lend an enchantment to the ear. There is something delightful in the mingling of moonshine and music; they run together as naturally as a brace of long separated lovers and coalesce as readily. Virtue and happiness—there is a fitness for each other, and an opportunity of time and circumstance that conspire to render the effect in the most perfect degree pleasant and holy.

Give us music—at a respectful distance—serenade our fair neighbors, in the next block, every night, as you like; but don't come too near, though you come in kindness; visit us through the ear, the door of the heart, rather than burglariously through the eye, windows of the soul.

Sholes's City Directory.

The canvass for the new city directory will be commenced to-day and prosecuted vigorously until the work is completed. Mr. Sholes is too well known in this city to require any indorsement. His numerous city and state directories have established his reputation as the most reliable and successful publisher in the south, and his new book will be like all his others—accurate and complete. We ask our citizens to aid Mr. Sholes and his assistants to make the new directory as perfect as possible, by giving accurate information when called on, and to aid it by as liberal patronage as their business and means will justify.

RAILWAY RACKET.

What the Magnates of the Rail Are Doing.

NASHVILLE, TENN., November 24.—Fred Defuniak, general manager, and E. B. Stahlman, general freight agent, of the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern railroad, arrived to-day and had a lengthy conference with President Cole, of the Nashville and Chattanooga, at his office. All the parties to the interview refused to divulge anything as to its objects, but it is generally reported that the Louisville representatives have proposed some kind of a compromise, or action to establish harmonious relations between the two lines. President Standiford will arrive to-morrow morning, and a further conference will be held.

The board of directors of the Nashville and Chattanooga road will meet to-morrow afternoon, and after that President Cole, it is thought, will have important news to make public. It is understood the proposition comes from the Louisville and Nashville road to form a combination against the Cincinnati Southern and any other connections it may make. It is given out as a significant fact that the Louisville representatives went down to Colonel Cole's office, which seems to show that the Nashville and Chattanooga is in the ascendant. There have been rumors for the past week, circulated rather privately, that the Louisville and Nashville is on the point of a very important move. How the conference will result none of the railroad men can tell.

COLONEL COLE INDORSED.

Nashville American, 27th.

The stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway have indorsed the action of President E. W. Cole and the directory of that line in regard to the extension of various railroads and the purchase or lease of others, and have empowered them to take whatever action may be necessary to protect and foster the interests of the company.

The conference of the officers of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern and the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads closed yesterday by leaving the adjustment of the tariff and all the differences between the two lines to General Manager Fred De Funiak and General Freight Agent E. B. Stahlman, of the Louisville and Nashville and Great Southern, and General Superintendent J. W. Thomas and General Freight Agent George R. Knox, of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway. The conference, although at first somewhat indicative of trouble, if not a war, between the two lines, resulted in the harmonizing of all differences, and will lead to the final adjustment of the matter. All the gentlemen who have been thus delegated to arrange the affair are conservative railroad men, and will come to conclusions that will be equitable and just to both roads. They held a meeting at the Maxwell house last night, but will probably not be able to complete their work before to-night.

President E. D. Standiford and W. F. Sherman, his secretary, left last night for Louisville.

KING COLE'S BOOM.

EVANSVILLE, November 25.—The very large and unexpected majority of 2,096 votes that the proposition for the city to donate $100,000 to aid in the completion of the Evansville, Owensboro and Nashville railroad received yesterday surprised even the most ardent friends of the road. The majority indicates, however, the determination of the people of Evansville to rid themselves of the hateful and oppressive monopoly the Louisville and Nashville railroad has held over them ever since the purchase of the Kentucky division of the St. Louis and Southeastern road, the purpose of the Louisville and Nashville being, by oppressive freight rates south from this city, to turn the large southern trade of Evansville to Louisville.

Work will be commenced on the line between this city and Owensboro by the middle of December, and Mr. Cole is positive he will have the entire line between Evansville and Nashville completed in less than a year, thus giving this city a continuous line to Chattanooga and Atlanta.

The lease of the St. Louis and Southeastern from St. Louis to Evansville, lately made Mr. Cole, is to continue for twenty years, and thus secures him the shortest and most direct line between St. Louis and Atlanta, and cuts in twain the Louisville and Nashville anaconda that has been squeezing the life out of all the cities within its compass that are in competition with Louisville. It will now be the turn of the Louisville and Nashville road to commence shipping on its own side, and Louisville may now turn her eyes seriously in the direction of the Cincinnati Southern, that will scoop her trade on one side, and the Evansville, Owensboro and Nashville, that will scalp it on the other.

Chicago will also be independent of the L. & N. for a central southern outlet, and if the proposed line of road from Vincennes to Owensboro is built, which it certainly will be in the near future, the circumvention of the projects of the ambitious Louisville and Nashville monopoly will be perfected, and that road's influence to control the carrying trade of the south will depart. It is well; for the monopoly has carried things in its own way with a high hand and pitiless heart.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Cincinnati Commercial, November 25.

Messrs. R. G. Huston & Co., contractors, are bending every energy to have the Cincinnati Southern in as advanced a state of readiness on the 10th of next month as the remaining short time will allow. This date will not find the road completed in all particulars as was guaranteed by the contractors when they accepted the work and its specifications. The shortcomings, however, are of minor importance, and the difference can and will no doubt, be easily and satisfactorily adjusted by R. G. Huston & Co., and the trustees by a settlement with the former for the finished work, the trustees to conclude it.

The unfinished portion will consist mainly of a few depots, platforms, sidings, section houses and some ballasting.

Two causes may be assigned for this condition; first, an underestimate of the magnitude of the contract, and second, an arbitrary enactment for fulfillment of the specification to the letter. But whatever else may happen, there will be one event of which the public may feel assured, and that is that the track ends will be joined, and the last spike, one of solid silver, will be driven on or before the appointed day, and in the presence of the officials of the road, thus practically completing the work of years.

THE POLICY OF THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

Cincinnati Times.

When the road is complete, there threatens to be a lively railway war between this line and the Louisville & Nashville for Chattanooga and general southern business, and, accordingly, the railway fraternity are watching the movements of both. At the completion, the Cincinnati Southern will have a business which will be surprising, since southern lines have been constantly inquiring "when they could take business via their shortest route," and the advantages of the 350 miles, the shortest route to the sea coast, must secure that trade, notwithstanding the Louisville and Nashville folks have heretofore enjoyed it by low figures and fast freights. The Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Short Line will, in a great measure, be the enemy of the Louisville and Nashville railroad on southern business from Louisville, since she can solicit trade from that point via Lexington and have a fifty-five mile haul, while in passenger business she can take passengers to Chattanooga and points southeast, via Lexington and the Cincinnati Southern railroad, hours in advance of the Louisville and Nashville line. The Louisville and Nashville could go in for this business by connecting with the Cincinnati Southern line via their Knoxville branch, having a haul of ninety-nine miles from Louisville, but by so doing they would go against their own interest, as they have the North and South Alabama line, which has been an expense to them since it became their property, and to cut off the southern trade by sending it via the Cincinnati Southern line, would ruin its future prospects. The L. and N. people heretofore could dictate rates to the Louisville Short-line, and in fact all lines north, northeast and northwest, and they have enjoyed a large trade. The position must change. The opening of the Cincinnati Southern will force them to accept any rat; the Louisville Short-line deems proper to make, or refuse their business, since their line will be the shortest and most direct between Cincinnati or Louisville via the Cincinnati Southern route. According to articles of agreement the Cincinnati Southern road cannot accept any but the regular tariff rates, and by this restriction the Cincinnati Southern line will enforce arbitrary rates from all lines, taking the same position as the Union and Kansas Pacific, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe and other lines. There will be several fast freight lines between this city and Chattanooga, New Orleans, Atlanta and other cities. The Green Line will be the foremost, but the regulations are such as prohibit any cut in rates, even by these lines, and accordingly full rates will be enforced between Chattanooga and Cincinnati. "Of the pool system, nothing definite as yet is known," says Mr. Clements, the general manager, "It is likely, however, that there will be a southern and southeastern pool arrangement, and in this matter the Cincinnati Southern will make the rates, since the custom is that the shortest route dictates and makes the rates for all lines interested. The Cincinnati Southern, Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington and Kentucky Central now pool their Lexington business and find it a very fine arrangement, and since its establishment no trouble has existed in transacting that business. Their other pools will not be formed without a guarantee of faithfulness of carrying out agreements by all lines interested. The Louisville and Nashville folks, foreseeing their position, made a break and captured a controlling interest in several southern lines, but the roads they really needed they could not get. The Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis line works in their interest now, but, like all other lines where two roads work in connection with one, both must get equal chances in business for points on their line.

TAKING THE STUMP,

And Taking the Boys.

It is the custom of a small band of little black boys to gather around the opera house door just before the beginning of each performance and earnestly entreat gentlemen of a smoking turn to favor them with the remnants of cigars which have been puffed on the way to the theatre. It often happens that these ebony urchins, unmindful of the approach of ladies, salute the ears of some well-dressed stranger in a sort of yelling chorus with the chaste request, "Mister, please gimme dat stump!" and when the astonished gentleman, quivering with embarrassment at being made the center of attraction to the entire mob upon the sidewalk hastily ignores the abrupt and familiar entreaty by tossing the stump upon the ground and speeding up the steps, these dark smokers fall down upon their knees in a group and scramble for the smoking ruin for a moment, and then the successful competitor rising from the ground with the stump between his teeth rushes into the street, and wreathing his awful form in a cloud of smoke gives vent to a series of cat-calls, shrill whistles, and furious laughter, by way of fiendish exultation over his beaten comrades.

The above described scene is generally enacted about forty-eight times before the performance begins and is always highly entertaining to ladies and gentlemen making their way to the entrance. They like it as a sort of quiet and refined prelude to the play—a kind of impromptu side show in front which costs nothing, being very free as it were.

And hence it is that the frequenters of the opera-house will be pained to know that on Wednesday night five of these little stump grabbers were incarcerated in the lock-up on a charge of disorderly conduct and on Thursday morning were fined $2 50 each by his honor, the recorder. It is sad to think that the campaign being over these young gamins will not be able to take the stump again during the season, and the frequenters of DeGive's will read these tearful lines with a feeling not entirely unmixed with pleasure.

1,893.

That is the Number of Signers.

Last night the Drew temperance meetings were continued at the capitol with a good attendance filling representatives' hall quite full. The exercises were opened by Rev. Mr. Higdon who led in an earnest prayer. Mr. Drew made a telling talk and good speeches were made by Mr. Chris Davis and Colonel D. P. Hill. The number of signers during the evening were 63, making a total in Atlanta of 1,893. Mr. Drew has obtained a foothold here which is a great tribute to his power as a temperance lecturer. He has organized a real reform in Atlanta which will do good long after he has gone. There has never been a similar movement and all friends of temperance should be gratified at the result.

Thanksgiving Day.

Thanksgiving day was pretty generally observed in the city yesterday. The banks were closed and services were held at the First Presbyterian, the Marietta Street Methodist and at St. Philip's where the members of St. Luke's and Redeemer's Mission united in the services. Thanksgiving services were also held in the chapel at McPherson barracks, the sermon being delivered by the chaplain, Doctor David Wills. There was sacred music by the band, and the officers and soldiers attended in uniform. Many dinings were given throughout the city and the day passed off very pleasantly

The Danites.

After a season diversified with good, bad and indifferent performances, it was a pleasure to see Mr. McKee Rankin and his wife with their able support in "The Danites," the representative western character of America. Beside any characteristic excellence it possesses a poetry which is charming and a dramatic effect which only those who have seen it can appreciate. Mr. Rankin stands among the best actors of the new school in this country. The play on the whole was well performed.

Matrimonial News.

Monday last, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Peters street, Miss Abi Ford was married to Mr. John S. Mims, Rev. H. C. Hornaday officiating. The bride was quite popular, and has a large circle of intimate friends. The marriage was quietly celebrated, and only a few relatives and friends of the couple were present, who unite in wishing the groom and his wife unbroken happiness through life.

The Billiard Game.

NEW YORK, November 26.—The tie for the fourth and fifth prizes in the Collender billiard tournament last night, the game being 500 points up, was won by Daly, Garnier scoring 496.

A Chilian Victory.

RIO JANEIRO, November 27.—Intelligence has reached here that the Chilians have occupied Iquiqui, which had been previously abandoned by the allies.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Shep Sheppard, of West Point, is in the city.

—J. M. Bassell, of the Texas Pacific railroad, is in the city.

—W. W. Anderson, of Forsyth, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—A. Hutchinson, of Palmetto, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—Rev. E. M. Richardson, of Memphis, is in the city.

—John C. Langston, of Elberton, was in the city yesterday.

—Herbert Fielder, of Cuthbert, is in the city.

—J. G. Rhea and Miss Mary B. Rhea, of Griffin, are in the city.

—Charles A. Jennings, of Chattanooga, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—Hamilton Yancey and Samuel L. Cohen, of Rome, are on a visit to Atlanta.

—John H. Jones, of Elberton, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—D. M. DuBose, of Washington, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—Barney Frost, of LaGrange, is in the city on a visit.

—Pope Barrow, of Athens, and J. M. Smith, of Oglethorpe, have returned home.

—Misses McGuire and Kellogg, of Newnan, are visiting Miss Lula Pursley, at 155 Whitehall street.

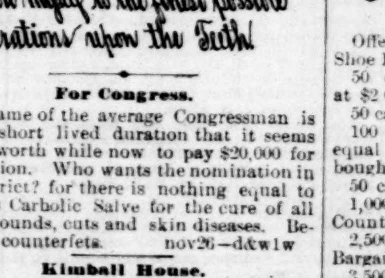
—Miss Lillie C. Byington, of Fort Valley, is in the city visiting her brother, Mr. G. W. Byington.

—Charles H. Smith ("Bill Arp,") of Cartersville, is in the city seeing the various sights of interest.

—Willis E. Ragan, we are glad to learn is rapidly recovering from his recent severe illness and will soon be on the streets again.

—B. C. Yancey, of Clarke county, Mrs. Yancey and daughter, Mrs. Phinizy, of Athens, and Congressman Emory Speer, of the 9th district, are in the city.

—LaBoiteaux & Poor, wholesale and retail dealers in Electro Silver Tableware, fine fancy articles, House-Furnishing Goods, Toys, etc., will open on Monday next at 12 West Mitchell street, Atlanta, Georgia.



For Congress.

The fame of the average Congressman is of such short lived duration that it seems hardly worth while now to pay $20,000 for an election. Who wants the nomination in our district? for there is nothing equal to Henry's Carbolic Salve for the cure of all sores, wounds, cuts and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. nov26—d&w1w

Kimball House.

L L Cohen, Rome, Ga; W I Beuscoter, J W Breed, Cincinnati; Hamilton Yancey, Rome, Ga; J A Romansky, Nashville, Tenn; S M Ledeser, W Howard Smith, N Y; T O Chestney, Macon; Chas A Jennings, Chattanooga; J T Milburn, Brosbille, Va; Herbert Fielder, Cuthbert; Bradbury, Williams, St Louis; H S Danby, A J Post, N Y; Edward Hooper, Philadelphia; J C Read, Fla; John M Peregrine, Jamestown, N Y; Donald L Manson and wife, N Y; Dr Obear and wife, Cincinnati; W A Brown, Va; H T Earnest, P P C Company; J G Rhea, Miss Mary Bell Rhea, Griffin; F M Sisk, Louisville; Wade H Heiskell, Baltimore; W M Hynds, A C Blalock, Jonesboro, Ga; M H Morris, W D Morris, Chicago; J A Christain, N Y; Clarence Knowles, Ga; McKee Rankin and family, W E Sheridan, Geo B Waldron and wife, Alex Fitzgerald, Ben Maginley, Leo Harris, Frank Budworth, J F Stevens, W B Murray, H W Johnson, Miss Cora Turner, Miss Emma Marble, "Danites"; Chas Fichenscher, Baltimore; Jno A Perdue, city; F M Dunbar, Opelika, Ala; J W Cobb, Louis Seiber, N Y; B C Yancey and wife, Emory Speer, Miss Laura Speer, Athens, Ga; Wm S Hastie, Charleston, S C; John L Culver, Culverton, Ga; James A Mobley, Social Circle.

COLONIZING TENNESSEE.

An Important Movement in Favor of the Volunteer State.

Boston Advertiser.

A committee of the New England and Tennessee colony association, who visited Tennessee and located the site of a colony last July, have published an account of their observations. The members of the committee were Charles Stearns and D. D. Skillings. The request is written in a strain of enthusiasm, but it gives many interesting facts about the tract of table-land in southern Tennessee which it is proposed to settle by emigration from New England. The land is in Marion county, which is bounded in part by Alabama and Georgia. The elevation is about 2,000 feet above the sea, and the report sets forth its excellence in the points of health, fertility and beauty of scenery in glowing terms. The lands secured comprise 50,000 acres on a short branch of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad running to Tracy City, a settlement numbering about 1,000 people. The location is between Tracy City and Sewanee, the site of the "University of the South," a college and theological seminary of the Protestant Episcopal church. Sewanee is a favorite summer resort of southern churchmen and their families, the salubrity of the climate and natural and social attractions being very desirable.

This high table-land, on the western side of the great mountain range dividing Tennessee from North Carolina, has long been noted for its remarkable characteristics. Although so high, it is not forbidding in ruggedness but adapted to agriculture, the surface being much like that of the more prosperous farming regions of New England, while the soil is very much more fertile. The soil averages eighteen inches in depth, with a clay or sandstone under-stratum. Much of it is thickly wooded with oak, hemlock, hickory, poplar, maple and cedar. There are few pines. The whole region abounds in springs of pure water, and water can be found everywhere by sinking wells to no great depth. There are few streams for water privileges, the table land terminating abruptly in a deep gorge drained by the Tennessee river. Much attention has been paid by the Swiss colonists and others to the culture of grapes and wine-making, 500 gallons of wine being the average product. Irish potatoes yield from seventy-five to one hundred bushels to the acre without manure; corn, twenty-five bushels; wheat, fifteen bushels; oats, thirty-five bushels. Fruits flourish finely, the peaches, apples, strawberries and other small fruits attaining a superior quality.

A report to the state medical society of Tennessee by Dr. E. M. Wright, of Chattanooga, made after extensive and protracted investigation, affirms that pulmonary consumption does not exist among the people, native or resident, of this part of Tennessee. The average temperature during the year is 56 degrees, hardly ever rising to 90 degrees in summer, or falling to zero. The late Bishop Hopkins, of Vermont, spent much time at Sewanee, and his biographer speaks of the situation as one where fevers, rheumatism and consumption are unknown.

This colonization enterprise we understand to be a benevolent one, having for its object to aid worthy poor men desiring to emigrate. Particulars concerning the scheme can be learned of Mr. Charles Stearns, the secretary, at 86 Beckford street, Boston highlands.

KILLING FISH.

A Novel and Terrible Method of Destruction.

In several of the counties in northern Georgia there is much excitement over a new and terrible method of killing fish which is being practiced with great efficacy. When the government surveyors were improving the beds of the Etowah and Coosa rivers they used dynamite in blasting rock. It was discovered that the explosions were very fatal to the fish all around them. The shock was so terrible that hundreds of dead or stunned fish would rise to the surface and be easily taken. The people around the country heard of this destruction of fish and resolved to put it to practical use. They procured a number of dynamite cartridges and began such a killing of fish as was never heard of before. The practice rapidly spread until now it is common in several counties in north Georgia. A place in the stream is baited well for several days until fish congregate thickly there. Then the managers of the destructive plans go to work. The dynamite cartridge is placed deep under the water. It is exploded by means of a small galvanic battery or by some cheaper method. A terrific stir is made in the water and for yards around fish are killed by the hundreds. We learn that not far from Cartersville, the other day, 200 pounds of fish were thus killed in one stream. The news of this practice is rapidly spreading and wherever it is heard of there is a desire to try it. The destruction of fish in the streams and ponds is consequently terrible. Much indignation is felt by those who deem this an extravagant waste of fish, but there seems to be no way to prevent it. There is no law on the subject and protests amount to very little.

If this thing continues there will be serious damage to an important interest in the state. The streams in north Georgia have recently been well stocked with fish, and in a few years would furnish thousands of dollars worth of food; but if this way of blowing up fish by such deadly means continues, the work of the fish cultivators will have been in vain. There will be an effort to secure, at the next session of the legislature, such legislation as will effectually prevent any such proceedings as those now complained of in north Georgia.

Improvements.

The tall steeple of the Catholic church has been ornamented by four pinnacles of galvanized iron, one on each corner. Between the pinacles rise four railings of iron, each surmounted by a cross. The inside of the church is being repainted and a new organ is in process of construction. The improvements add much to the general attractiveness of the building.

Art Illustrations.

Rome was presented, last night, by Messrs. Soderer and Ball. All who witnessed it will bear us out in saying that the like was never beheld in the beauty and accuracy of the presentations. In everything the minutest details are brought out in such bold relief, and the lights and shadows are so clearly defined, and so nicely adjusted, that, together with the gradual imperceptible shifting from one view to another, and the beauty and grandeur of the subject, all of a soft, agreeable color, rendered it a scene that will never be forgotten. In a word, Rome was visited.

To night London, with its historic and artistic places and palaces, its bridges, streets and museums, and last, but not least, the tower of Westminster abbey, will draw an admiring audience.

Cotton in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, November 28—5:00 p. m.—Cotton firmer but not quotably higher; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 7; low middling uplands 6½; good ordinary uplands 6 9-16; ordinary uplands 6¼; sales 14,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation and export: American 11,000; receipts 5,050 bales, of which 4,550 were American; futures 1-32 better; uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 27-32; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 6 27-32; also 6 13-16; also 6 27-32; uplands low middling clause December and January delivery 6 13-16; also 6 27-32; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 6 13-16; also 6 27-32; uplands low middling clause February and March delivery 6 27-32; also 6¾; also 6 27 32; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6¾@27 32; also 6 15-16; uplands low middling clause April and May delivery 6 15-16; uplands low middling clause May and June delivery 7; also 6 31 32; also 7; uplands low middling clause June and July delivery 7 1-32; futures closed strong.

JOHN RYAN

Offers to-day some big bargains in his Shoe Department (the largest in the South.)

50 cases Ladies' Genuine Kid Shoes at $2 00.

50 cases Ladies' Goat Shoes at $2 50.

100 cases of Ladies' fine Shoes at $2 50, equal any Shoe in Georgia that can be bought for $3.50 elsewhere.

50 cases of Children's Spring Heel Shoes.

1,000 pairs of Children's Shoes on Bargain Counter at 50 cents, cheap at 75 cents.

2,500 pairs of Misses' and Ladies' Shoes on Bargain Counter at 75 cents.

3,500 Ladies' and Misses'

CLOAKS

at prices fully 25 per cent less than any house in Atlanta.

Competition defied in the above departments. nov28—d1t

RULE ABSOLUTE.

The Tax Books of Fulton county will be closed on the 15th day of December. All persons who do not pay by that time will have to pay costs. This is a bona fide last call, and I will make no exceptions, NOT ONE.

Remember, all men are disfranchised who do not pay their taxes.

I have no discretion and will carry out the above order to the LETTER.

S. R. HOYLE,
593 nov25—d7t Tax Collector.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE TO ANY PART OF CITY OR COUNTRY

"WURZBURG'S" BAZAR!

54 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.

The Only Exclusive

MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS Store in the State.

On account of the large quantities of goods we handle in this line, and the advantages derived, from our NEW YORK OFFICE, we are enabled to offer to the public the LARGEST VARIETY, and the LATEST STYLES, at prices which we guarantee are 25 per cent lower than those of any other house. We would draw the ATTENTION OF MILLINERS, Dress-Makers, and the trade in general, to our Wholesale Department, from which we can supply them with goods, lower than they can obtain them from Northern Jobbing Houses.

"FELT HATS"

JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS in all the latest STYLES and NOVELTIES, at prices far below the MARKET VALUE. If you wish a good FELT HAT, for little money call early in the week, as our LARGE SALES of these goods assures us that our assortment will soon be broken. Also, a full assortment of Square and Round Crown

"DERBY'S,"

At our already familiar LOW PRICES. Every Style in Canton and Milan Straw Hats!

RIBBONS!

GROSGRAIN IN BLACK, WHITE & COLORS.	EXTRA FINE GROSGRAIN—ALL COLORS.
No. 7, 8c per yard—65c ps.	No. 7, 15c per yard—$1.40 ps.
No. 9, 10c per yard—85c ps.	No. 9, 17c per yard—$1.60 ps.
No. 12, 12c per yard—$1.00 ps.	No. 12, 22c per yard—$2.15 ps.
SATIN AND GROSGRAIN.	SATIN RIBBON.
No. 9 ......20c yd.	No. 9 ......13c yd.
No. 12 ......25c yd.	No. 12 ......18c yd.
Same quality as sold elsewhere at 30c and 35c yd.	This is the greatest bargain ever offered in satin ribbons.

Fine assortment of Fancy Ribbons at Equally LOW PRICES!

SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS, LACES. EMBROIDERIES!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Flowers! Feathers!

ALL AT OUR POPULAR LOW PRICES!

We have yet a few pieces on hand of that consignment of Handsome Black Silk and Chenille Fringe. We would advise you, if you wish to get fine fringe at the same money you would pay for common ordinary fringe, come early and procure it, before it is all gone.

LADIES' MERINO and MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Best workmanship, lowest prices, handsomest designs!

BARGAINS!

Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Bows, Etc., Etc.

PICTURE FRAMES.

We manufacture the finest as well as the cheapest Picture Frames South of New York, and, as we make any size, we are prepared to fill all orders, which we guarantee will be executed in good taste and in the most artistic manner.

Price List Sent Free on Application to Any Part of City or Country.

nov2—dtf

CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

HIRSCH BROS.,

Would Inform You That

THE

Stock is kept up to the demands of the people. Although our trade is daily increasing and great quanities of Clothing and Furnishing Goods sold, still we are prepared by careful and constant attention to the wants of our customers to show the latest styles in patterns and fit that can, by unceasing watching of the Northern markets, be found. NEW GOODS received weekly from the best manufacturers. CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS, entirely new in styles, and PRICES LOWER THAN EVER. DRESS SUITS just received, which will be sold at astonishingly low figures. In fact we find from experience that low prices are what the people want and from the daily increase of trade we feel that our efforts in making the reductions are appreciated. As exclusive

CLOTHIERS

We are the oldest established house in the city, and by honest, fair dealing, we feel proud of the largest and best trade in this section of country, merited and gained only by tangible proof that the success of a Merchant is in convincing his patrons that good goods at low prices is the Motto. We desire to call special attention our large line of BOY'S, YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S SUITS, in which we defy competition The great quantity that we sell is proof that our prices are low and within the reach of all. To the YOUNG MEN

OF ATLANTA,

and surrounding country we desire to say, if you wish you to dress in style, with Suit of the nobbiest goods, give us a call. Our stock of READY-MADE SUITS is replete with the newest and latest patterns, besides our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT is superintended by

Mr. A. Satzky,

which fact guarantees satisfaction to the most fastidious. In regard to our FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT we say that if you wish the latest styles in COLLARS CUFFS, SCARF, TIES, SHIRTS and other Novelties in that line, give us a call and be convinced that the place for CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING is at

HIRSCH BROS.,

3 and 50 WHITEHALL ST.

87 cef—dm4th pg

Bargains in Jewelry!

LADIES' AND GENTS'

WATCHES

Gold, Guard, Opera and Vest

CHAINS,

Necklaces, Lockets and Sets,

DIAMOND,

Seal, Plain and Fancy Rings,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

SOLID SILVER Bridal Presents

And Specially Low Prices given in Silver Plated Ware,

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

566 nov21—dtf

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 360 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 12 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.

24 sep7 d&wky6m 2d or 4th pg only

—The Boneset Bourbon Tonic, advertised in another column, is beyond question the finest thing of the day. It is a matter of pride with the proprietors that they have adopted a standard of quality which places their preparation on a higher plane than has heretofore been attempted. And the way the people have recognized and adopted it must be very gratifying to Messrs. Chambers & Brown.

Direct Importation.

CHRISTMAS & HOLIDAY GOODS

McBRIDE'S China Palace is filled with NOVELTIES, direct from Europe. Fashionable WEDDING PRESENTS, FINE CUTLERY, SPOONS, CASTORS, SHOW CASES, SETH THOMAS CLOCKS. All Freight and Breakage avoided by buying from McBRIDE & CO.

54, nov28 d1y lo'l

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard. 'Best in the world.

500 nov18—d6m sun wed fri

To Physicians and Druggists

THE 45th ANNUAL SESSION OF THE BOARD OF PHYSICIANS OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA, of the Allopathic School of Medicine will convene in the city of MILLEDGEVILLE, ON MONDAY, 1st DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879 for the examination of all persons who wish to practice medicine or surgery, or compound and vend medicines as Apothecaries.

IVERSON L. HARRIS, M. D., Sec'y and Dean of Board

Milledgeville, Ga., October 27, 1879.

600 nov5—d1aw til dect

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—WILL BE sold before the Court-house door, in the city of Atlanta, on the first Tuesday in January, 1880, within the legal hours of sale, the following described property, to-wit:

A certain city lot, with improvements thereon, in the city of Atlanta, said county, being in the Southwest corner of Peters and Loyd streets, being part of city lot number one, in block 24, in the plan of said city, and known as the Parrott property, fronting one hundred and eighty-four and a half feet on Peters street and running back on a line with Loyd street one hundred and five feet and six inches. Sold as the property of Elizabeth A. J. Parrott, late of said county, deceased, sold by virtue of an order of the Court of Ordinary of said county for the purpose of distribution among the heirs of said deceased. Terms cash. November 4, 1879. GEO. W. PARROTT, Administrator Estate of Elizabeth A. J. Parrott, deceased.

77 nov4—d1aw4w

PUCLIC NOTICE.

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE LAW, NOTICE is hereby given that I have this day sold and transferred all my Stock in the Georgia Banking and Trust Company. JOHN LYNCH.

Atlanta, Ga., November 1st, 1879.

81 nov4—w1am6m